The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 306 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in forming an engagement, for

EIGHT NIGHTS ONLY!!

with the celebrated

PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

They having positively to appear at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, May 8th.

On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 27th, 1860,

Will be presented Donizetti's Opera, entitled

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Sergeant Sulpizio .. .. .. Mr. H. Corri.
Hortensius .. .. Mr. George Honey
Tonio .. .. Mr. A. St. Albyn.
Maria .. .. Miss Thirlwall.

To conclude with the Farce, by Mr. E. Stirling, called

THE LITTLE BACK PARLOUR.

Mr. Simon Tubbs .. .. .. Mr. George Honey
Mrs. Simon Tubbs .. .. .. Miss Morrell

Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

On Monday Next, will be presented (first time in Dublin) the last new grand Legendary Opera, Lurline, being for the benefit of Mr. W. Harrison.

Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah, will be (in consequence of its overwhelming success) repeated on Tuesday.

The Band and Chorus will be numerously augmented by a selection from the Royal English Opera Company.

N.B.—The whole of the new Costumes are brought from the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Manager—Mr. Granby. Assistant Stage Director—Mr. J. Penson.

Private Boxes, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, £1 11s 6d; Dress Circle, 4s; Upper Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

BENEFIT of Miss SUSAN PYNE.

Last Night but one of the renowned American Silver Belt Dancer.

On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 27th,

The performances will commence with the Me'o drama, in Two Acts, written expressly for Miss Susan Pyne, entitled

THE LASS OF GOWRIE.

Mr. Brandon .. .. .. Mr. Fitzjames
Rose Graham .. .. .. Miss S. Pyne

To be followed with (third time) a New and Original Farce, entitled

MY UNCLE'S PET.

Squire Evergood .. .. .. Mr. Fitzjames
Susan Dormer .. .. .. Miss Pyne

With Songs.

After which Planche's celebrated Burlesque of the

GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD.

King Bruin .. .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton
Prince Sylvan .. .. .. Miss A. Parker
Dame Goldenheart .. .. .. Miss S. Pyne
Abadun .. .. .. Mr. J. Silsbton

To conclude with, for the Seventh Time, with New Scenery, Fitzball's Interesting Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled the

DESERTED MILL; OR, THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

Pierre Bertrand .. .. .. Mr. Fitzjames
Paul Coutenau .. .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton
Jacqueline .. .. .. Miss A. Parker
Lisette .. .. .. Miss F. Bland

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE!!

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN,

Entrance Cavendish-row)

Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, and Clergy.

HAMILTON'S NEW and MAGNIFICENT DIORAMA, historically illustrating Italy, France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine, introducing scenes and events of the late War in Italy.

Messrs. Hamilton call the attention of Families to the select Morning Representation, Every Day, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas.

Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock

THIS DAY (FRIDAY) APRIL 27.

Second Fashionable Box Night, being under the distinguished Patronage of Colonel Crowley and the Officers of the 18th Hussars, on which occasion the splendid Band of the Regiment will attend.

Name.	Composer.
1 March	
2 Overture—"Fra Diavolo"	Auber.
3 "The British Cavalry Call Waltz"	Raskopf.
Just Published for Pianoforte.	
4 "Charivari"—1st Part	Zulther.
5 "Il Baccio"	Arditi.

Mr. ERNEST RASKOPF, Bandmaster 18th Hussars.

Mid-day performances—Saturday, 28th, commencing at half-past Two o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour, until further notice.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Seats and Front Gallery, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Director and Proprietor ..... Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS,

ROSA BONHEUR'S FAMOUS PICTURE—

MULETEERS CROSSING THE PYRENNEES,

And her Portrait by E. Dubufe, are now on view in the Drawing-room, No. 16, Nelson-street, Dublin.

Admission, 6d. each, from Half-past Ten to Half-past Five

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

3, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."—Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.

PRESIDENT:

SIR EDWARD GROGAN, BART., M.P.

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Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, A.M.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bandon.	Rev. Sir Thos. Hardy.
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William Johnston, Esq.	John H. Nunn, Esq.
Rev. W. C. O'Neill.	Rev. G. Le Butts.
Rev. William Brock, A.M.	Henry G. Johnston, Esq., J.P.
Rev. P. E. Blakeney, LL.D.	

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THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

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REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and as a means of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of the Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as Treasurer) with it."

"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant constituency, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has raised this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street, 23rd July, 1859."

Amount of Contributions since the 1st January, 1860.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arthur Dawson, Esq.	1	0	0	Christopher Earnshawe, Esq.	2	0	0
Edward Wakefield, Esq.	1	0	0	Mrs. Keown,	1	0	0
Mrs. Rowan	0	5	0	J. D. Lambton, Esq.	0	10	0
W. H. Worthington	1	0	0	Rev. Wm. Brown	0	10	0
Miss Jeffrey	1	0	0	Miss George	1	0	0
T. C. Blayney, Esq.	0	10	0	John Cranston, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson	5	0	0	Rev. Joseph Thacker	1	0	0
Col. Boyse	1	0	0	Frederick Kinahan, Esq.	0	10	0
Thos. Tomlinson, Esq., T.C.D.	0	10	0	Rev. John Kinahan	0	5	0
A Friend, per Dow. Viscountess Harberton	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	0	0
Do. do.	1	0	0	Collection by Rev. S. G. Potter	8	0	0
John Thwaites, Esq.	1	0	0	Do. do.	4	9	0
John Green, Esq.	1	0	0	J. Derbyshire, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Elliott	1	0	0				

Subscriptions or Donations towards the funds of the Association will be received by Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer, 93, Lower-street; or at the Office of the Association, 3, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; and at the Bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 53, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

Public Notices.

MR. BARRY IN DUBLIN

NEXT FRIDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, April 27, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—The Immaculate Conception—The New Dogma Five Years Old.

Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

Why did not the Church of Rome settle the new dogma long ago when the Franciscans and Dominicans were disputing about it?

If the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is necessary for salvation now, why was it not necessary for salvation before?

Does not Dr. Milner say, "The Church does not decide the controversy concerning the conception of the Blessed Virgin, and several other disputed points, because she sees nothing absolutely clear and certain concerning them, either in the written or the unwritten Word; and, therefore, leaves her children to form their own opinions concerning them."—End of Controversy, Letter xii. p. 169.

If the Word of God contained nothing about the new dogma, how did the Pope discover it?

If this were a doctrine necessary for salvation, would not the Scriptures have taught it?

Can that be the *true* Church which contradicts Scripture?

Can that Church have *unity* which contradicts itself?

Why need any trust in the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, when the Lord Jesus Christ is able to "save for ever them that come to God by him: always living to make intercession for us."—Heb. vii. 25, Roman Catholic Bible.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, are invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,

LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The last of the Course of Lectures will be delivered by the Rev. J. J. BLACK, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'clock. Subject—"The Waldenses."

Tickets Threepence each—to be had at the door.

The Fifteenth Anniversary Soiree of the Society will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1860.

Tickets—single, 1s.; double, 1s. 6d.—to be had at the Metropolitan Hall.

IRISH TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Meeting of this Society, which was unavoidably postponed from Wednesday last, the day originally fixed, will (God willing) be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 2nd MAY, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, N oon, when a deputation from London will attend, and the Chair will be taken by Colonel Sinclair.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

The Rev. Charles Stuart Stafford, D.D.
The Rev. C. H. Minchin, A.M.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Matthew Eaton, A.B.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GRANARD FAIR.

On THUR-DAY, 3rd MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Store Cattle from Ballywillan:—

To Hill of Down,	.. ..	12s. 0d. per Waggon.
" Enfield,	.. ..	15s. 0d. do.
" Kilcock	.. ..	17s. 0d. do.
" Maynooth,	.. ..	18s. 6d. do.
" Dublin,	.. ..	20s. 0d. do.

Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballywillan for the conveyance of Stock.

N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 20th April, 1860.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.

N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The splendid Steamship BRAZIL, 2,300 tons, is appointed to sail from GALWAY, on the 28th APRIL, in place of the Dreadnaught.

A few berths, both Cabin and Steerage, can be obtained, for which immediate application is necessary, to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

FOR SALE.—Policies of Insurance as follows:—

Aged £150, life aged 65, Annual Premium, £6 14s. 8d.; £100, aged 56, premium, £3 2s. 11d.; £100, aged 73, premium, £7 3s. 11d. Application to P. J. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer, 12, Ranelagh-road.

AMERICAN AGENCY.

AUDIT OFFICE,

2 AND 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

BROWN, CRAIG, AND CO. having entered into arrangements with a legal gentleman of high standing in NEW YORK, beg to intimate to the Public that they are prepared to execute any commissions they may be entrusted with, in reference to Estates in America, proofs of title, &c.; Inquiries relative to residents in America, who may be entitled to property in this country.

All business of a mercantile nature promptly attended to.

A member of the Firm will likely cross over once a year to transact business, and return.

April 20th, 1860.

£6200. SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED Pounds, Trust Money, to be Lent in such sums

ALEXANDER M'NEALE, solicitor,
34, Westmoreland-street.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS

The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the

ANNUAL BAZAAR

Will be held (D.V.), in the

ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 8th and 9th of May.

A POSTPONEMENT

from the Month of MARCH

(AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED)

Having become necessary.

P.S.—Cast-off clothing for boys or girls, or pieces of calico for the use of the Ragged schools, would be very acceptable.

Friends are kindly reminded, by the near approach of this Bazaar, to complete their preparations for it as soon as possible.

Contributions of money, work, toys, books, &c., will be most gratefully received by the following ladies:—

Mrs. Benjamin Lee Guinness, 80, Stephen's-green South.
Mrs. William Burke, 31, Molesworth-street.
Mrs. Hare, 8, Mountjoy-place.
Miss Fanny Hill, 2, Mountjoy-place.
Mrs. K ony, 3, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Stavley, 14, Adelaide-road.
Mrs. Kidd, 57, Rutland-square.
Mrs. Hare, Dorset Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.

FOR TOWNSEND-ST. AND LUKE-ST. SCHOOLS.

Miss Whately, The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Mrs. Hardy, 9, Mount-street, Cre cent.
Mrs. M. A. ssan, 32, Stephen's-green North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.
Mrs. Bridges, 20, Bedford-square, London.
Miss J. Furlong, 29, Clifton-road East, St. John's Wood, London.
Mrs. Bick-ersteth, 2, Rodney-street, Liverpool.
Miss Martley, 5, Mount-street Crescent.
Mrs. Ray, 96, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. R. Maud rs, 21, Fitzwilliam-place.
Miss Kate Ardill, 11, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.
Miss Carleton, Seapoint-terrace, Monkstown.
Miss C. Furlong, 87, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Poole, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Mrs. Manders, Landscape, Dundrum.

FOR HILL-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Maddock, 33, Fitzwilliam-place.
Mrs. Smith, 10, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
Mrs. Carmichael, 22, Ely-place.
Mrs. Nan , 9, Wellington-road, Upper Leeson-street.
The Misses Bessonnet, 28, Lower Leeson-street.
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Mrs. Tandy, 20, Upper Pembroke-street.
Mrs. North, Ormonde-terrace, Rathmines.

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Mrs. Stewart, Gortlettragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Bolton, 70, Lower Camden-street.
Mrs. R. Geoghegan, Mrydort Lod., Stillorgan.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 14, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Napier, 4, Merrion-square South.
Miss Warren, 40, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Kinahan, 12, Merrion-square North.

*** *During the temporary absence of the Archbishop's family in England, Miss Lyster will receive, at The Palace, anything consigned to Miss Whately's care for this Bazaar.*

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

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DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER:

The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

WM. LYNAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively due.

WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., }
WM. LYNAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

Music.

PIANOFORTES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

On most moderate terms.

HARMONIUMS

From Six to Sixty Guineas!

Old Instruments taken in exchange.

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TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE.

Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 30s. and more, for a Bridle, which I am selling the same class of article perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a Double Plein Bridle, plated or covered buckles, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any man's use; but I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit.

I am also well assorted and equally cheap in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture, Stable Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.; being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE,

THE CHEAP FURNISHING IRONMONGERY

AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,

30 & 34, NORTH EARL-STREET,

DUBLIN.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.

The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.

As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superior Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.

In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.

The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.
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Stuff Department.
Print Department.
Shawl Department.
Mantle Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.
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Ribbon Department.
Flower and Feather Department.
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Haberdashery Department.
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Blanket and Flannel Department.
Calico and Muslin Department.
Boot and Shoe Department.
Trimming Department.
Woollen Department.
Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
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The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a very *recherché* assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.

COMMERCIAL HALL,

91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundrum Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

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Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on peculiarly conciliating liberality with safety.

Participating Policies, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1.28th. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being propo tionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

For the Assurance of Life Property, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust,

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON:

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £220,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman.

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the risk and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The rates and terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 19, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN.

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
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JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE ADJOINING THE TOWN OF BALTINGLASS.

TO BE LET, on Lease or otherwise, from the 1st of May, a compact and commodious Dwellinghouse, with Pleasure-ground, Garden, Yards, and every necessary Out-office, including Coachhouse, Stabling Cowhouse, &c., and containing two Sittingrooms, 18½ x 15½ x 10½ each; six Bedrooms, Servants'-room, Store-rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, Front and Back Stairs, &c. The whole concern is in perfect order, and will be let either with or without a Field of about 3 Statute Acres of Prime Land immediately adjoining.

Application to be made to ROBERT B. ANDERSON, Esq., Slaney Lodge, Baltinglass.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, a comfortable Cottage and Offices, with either thirty-three or eighty Irish Acres of Land, situate on LOUGHBERG, in one of the best Fishing and Sporting Localities in Ireland, within three miles by water of the Steam Packet Station at Portumna, and four miles of the Market Town of Borrisokane.—For all particulars apply to SAMUEL HIGGS, Esq., Collinalack, Ballinderry, Roscrea.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in a FARM of 40 Statute Acres, on which there is a residence suitable for a gentleman's family, 4 miles distant from the General Post-office, North side.—For particulars apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street.

GRASS.

TO BE LET, immediately, for Grazing, about 40 Irish acres of Newlands Demesne, near Clondalkin. This ground has been ready for a heavy stock for the last fortnight. Part of the Grass is 8 inches long, and is most luxuriant. Apply immediately.—Proposals will be received by the Owner.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable reference given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN.—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A Sitting-room and Bedroom, neatly furnished, near Sandycove Baths, where there is most excellent Bathing, perfectly free from sewers. Terms very moderate, if taken for the season.—Apply to Mr. BLUNDELL, House Agent, George's-street, Kingstown.

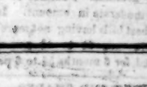
Carriages.

LAFAUCHETTE'S Carriage Mart and Horse Repository, No. 90, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, and 7 and 8, PRINCES-STREET—Left for Sale on Commission:—

A first-class Waggonette, of newest design, by Bates, Gerry, Ditto, ditto, Dublin build.
A Pony Phaeton. A Lady's Driving Phaeton.
A small Pony Gig. A Cob-sized Gig.
A Tax Cart. A Whitechapel Cart.
A Driving Phaeton, with hood. A Cork-pattern Covered Car.
A first-class Outside Car. A rail-backed ditto, very light.
A Double Brougham, London built. A single ditto.
A light Inside Car, on high wheels. A Vis-a-Vis Phaeton.
A four-wheeled Dog Cart. A light American Phaeton, &c., &c.

N.B. No charge for Standing of Vehicles left for Sale.

Miscellaneous.



CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER,

83, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS.

C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged.

☞ Please observe—

12, NASSAU-STREET,

Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.

We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.

Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:

CHINA.

Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.

GLASS.

Tumblers, Wines, &c., Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands Vases, &c.

Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.

ORDINARY CUTLERY.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

LIGHTS.

Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.

GREGG & SON,

18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

EUPIONE.

GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using

EUPIONE,

a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.

SOLD WHOLESALE

MR. RAREY IN DUBLIN
NEXT FRIDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

ELECTRO PLATE,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices :—

Fine Black Frock	£3s.
Do. Vest	15s.
Do. Trousers	30s.

Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed,
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

NEW FRENCH GOODS.
TODD, BURNS, and CO. beg respectfully to announce the completion of their late extensive Alterations, by which their Premises have been greatly enlarged, and
SEVERAL ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTMENTS OBTAINED.
In these improvements, T., B., and Co. have made special provision for Larger Stocks of FRENCH GOODS, as doubtless, under the New Tariff and Reduced Prices, a much greater demand will take place.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
NEW FRENCH RIBBONS,
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH SHAWLS,
NEW FRENCH MANTLES,
NEW FRENCH MILLINERY,
NEW FRENCH ROBES,
NEW FRENCH STRAW BONNETS and TRIMMINGS,
NEW FRENCH JEWELLERY, HAIR ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.
T., B., and Co. have also in their usual Stocks a full assortment of all the NEW GOODS for the Season, in Plain and Fancy Manufactures, and they confidently invite an inspection of their present excellent variety of Fashionable Spring Goods.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list :—

Electro-plated	Kettle and Stand, by	Original Price.	Present Price.
	Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto	ditto	16 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	.. ..	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	.. ..	2 2 0	1 10 0
Ditto	.. ..	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	.. ..	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER RAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
118, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee with this invaluable Patent, Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
118, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was no change in London prices to-day of any importance, and at the close Funds are almost the same as yesterday evening. Money is still easy in London, and definite rates are now quoted for bills, the highest quotation being £6 per cent. for six months' bills. On the Stock Exchange money is easy for short dates, but there is still an indisposition to offer money at cheap rates for any length of time. In this market business was transacted to a fair extent, and in Funds quotations are shown for cash, and for the May and June accounts. An advance appears in every case, and the market was firm. Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent. Debentures were done at par; in Local Debentures no dealings; Banking Shares show no change, Bank Stock, Nationals, and Royals being quoted at former rates—the former was offered, buyers of the latter; Steam Shares were all in good demand; Atlantics, with £10 paid, were done at £6; British and Irish were done at the former quotation; no other dealings. In Steam or Miscellaneous Shares there were no transactions whatever; there were, however, buyers of Carysforts, sellers of Connorrees, Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Coppers; General Mines were steady; Alliance Gas were without alteration; Grand Canal Stock and Patriotics on sale.

The Railway Share Market was good. There were buyers of Ballymenas, Cork and Passages, and Warrenpoints; Great Southern and Westerns were steady at ¼ advance; Cork and Bandons and Limericks were on sale; Drogheda, Wicklows, and Midlands were steady at the prices; Cork and Bandon Preference, No. 1, have still further advanced; they are steady, as also the £6 per cent. Preference; Dublin and Wicklows were on sale, and Great Southern Preference steady.

With the exception of the Irish South Eastern Railway Company, the traffics are all good on the Irish lines, and show very satisfactory results. The increase on the Great Southern and Western is no less than £9,800 in sixteen weeks; on the Midland, £3,200; on the Ulster, £1,900; on the Drogheda and the Ballymena over £1,800 in each case; on the Belfast and County Down, £1,360; on the Belfast Junction, £1,060; also, £1,760 on the amalgamated Dundalk and Londonderry, and Enniskillen, and £860 on the Limerick.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅞
Account	94⅝
New Threes	93⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅝
Account	94
New Threes	93⅛

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅝
Account	94⅝
New Threes	93⅛

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅝
Account	94⅝
New Threes	93⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅝
Account	94⅝
New Threes	93⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 225; Exchequer Bills, 9; Calendonians, 91 90½; Eastern Counties, 35; Great Northern A, 116; Great Western of Canada, 15½ ½; Great Western, 69½ 9; London and North Western, 99½ ½; London and South Western, 91½ 9; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; South Eastern, 87½; Midland, 106; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½; York and North Midland, 79½; Turkish, new, 61½. Consols opened steady at the closing prices of yesterday, and have improved to 94⅝ buyers, at which they are now steady and firm. Indian, 106½. Shares continue very inactive, but prices have improved, and the tone of the market is better. Canadian without any change. French steady. Lombardos, ½ ⅛.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—3-40 p.m.—The Bourse has been animated, and closed firm, at lighter prices. Rentes close at 70.50, being an improvement of ⅛ on yesterday's prices.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds were flat at the commencement of business this morning, but almost immediately assumed a better appearance. The discount market is without alteration, and there are few applications at the Bank. Foreign stocks have been rather active, and have generally showed a stronger tendency. The Railway market has shown a stronger tendency to-day, some of the heavier stocks closing at a slight advance.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The Stock markets were characterised this afternoon by a somewhat improved feeling, but there was little revival of business. The funds have advanced ¼ per cent. Share markets presented no alteration of striking importance; but likewise closed with firmness. Business at the Bank discount office was only moderate in amount. In the general market the rate for best bills having not more than a month or six months to run, was 4½ to 4¾ per cent; for four months 5⅛ to 5¼; and for 6 months 5⅜ to 6 per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 16; Bank Stock, 224–6; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¼; Caledonians, 90½; Chester and Holyhead, 5½; Eastern Counties, 54¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77–8; Great Northern, 113½ 14; Great Northern A., 115 16; Great Western, 69½; Great Western of Canada, 15½ ½; Grand Trunks do., 8¼ ⅜; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾ 5; London and North Western, 99½ ⅜; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 2; Midland, 115⅞ 16; North British, 61⅜; South Eastern, 87½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6; York and North Midland, 79½ 80. Consols have been very idle all day, but rather firmer, changing hands at 95 during the middle of the day, and closed at 94⅝ to 5. Indian Scrip, 106½. Shares have been dull, and in the absence of business prices declined a little. The near approach to the settlement has also tended to lower prices. Canadian without change. French steady. Rentes, 70·45, but the closing prices not yet arrived.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	95⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th May	95⅞
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93½
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93⅝
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	93⅝

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	240
National Bank, £25 paid	67
Royal Bank, £10 paid	20½

STEAM.

Atlantic (Limited)	5½
British and Irish, £50 paid	44½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £1000	100

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Drogheda	75
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	8¾
Great Southern and Western Stock	113⅜
Midland Great Western	52¾
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	6

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual	6⅞ 7
Ditto 6 per cent. perpetual	4¼
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	13⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10⅞
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	97¾ 98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅝	—	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	—
Ditto for account	93⅝	—	—	93⅝	—	93⅝
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93½	93 93½	93½	93½	93⅝	93⅝
Ditto for account	93⅝	93½ 93	93½	93½	—	93⅝
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THEATRES.
Theatre Royal—To-night—The English Opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment;" to conclude with "The Little Back Parlour."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Lass of Gowrie;" "My Uncle's Pet;" "The Good Woman in the Wood;" to conclude with "The Deserted Mill."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 21st, amounted to 54,720 copies, making an average of 9,120 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Newfoundland (G.)	.. Ten a.m., April 26.
America (New York) (Q.)	.. Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas can only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies addressed via Southampton will, in future, be forwarded

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the Season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz. :—
Patterns in Stays, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles, Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All will be opened and ready Show for This Day.

THE ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
with the latest Parisian improvements, is now ready for immediate wear, price Thirty Shillings to Three Guineas. The most stylish Garment for the Season.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

"WHATEVER your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other that will arrest public attention. We freely confess, that what success we have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all the other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising; but we cannot conceive what they are. Some say they cannot afford to advertise. They mistake; they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody possesses a newspaper, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best media through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his best customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you nor heard of your business and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in a newspaper."
KENNY & OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

WE ventured to express an opinion, on Tuesday last, that had judgment been delivered in the case of Mathews against Aylward, we should not have had to comment on the case of the Sherwoods. Miss Aylward is the superioress of a Roman Catholic Orphanage in Eccles-street. Shortly after the matters connected with the abduction and concealment of Mary Mathews came before the Court of Queen's Bench, there was a large meeting convened in Malborough-street Chapel, and a semi-religious service performed in honour of this orphanage. The Romish Archbishop extolled St. Bridget's Society above all other societies, and warmly commended the conduct of Miss Aylward. We thought, at the time, that this display was got up either to reconcile Miss Aylward to martyrdom, should the judges determine to imprison her until she restored the stolen child, or as a warning to the highest functionaries of the law not to touch a person whom Paul Cullen so publicly protected.

Since that high festival, then, months have elapsed. The stolen child has not been restored, nor can a clue be found to the place of her imprisonment, justice has remained so long in abeyance. A heartless spinstress, who never felt the yearnings of maternal love, and whose feelings were as stone to a mother's prayer for the restoration of her child, walked free and at large, triumphant over the law. Is it any wonder that meaner agents copied acts which, in her case, met with impunity? The Roman Ultramontanes thought, and reasonably thought, that the law dare not touch the superioress of St. Bridget's, and, if so, it dare not to touch them. There were, they said, two Roman Catholic judges sitting in the Queen's Bench, and they supposed that these would decide the law in their favour. This week three individuals have been before the court for even a more flagrant abduction than that committed by Miss Aylward, and, like her, returned evasive answers, and defied the power of the law. One was in custody yesterday, quite proud to be a martyr, and to-day Miss Aylward appears before the court, and to-morrow the master of the Roman Catholic Dormitory. When will all this end?

It was highly satisfactory that the judges, two of whom were Roman Catholics, were unanimous in granting writs against the kidnappers of the Sherwoods. We hoped that a similar unanimity would have characterised the decision in the case of Miss Aylward. If Roman Catholic judges prove to be just as determined protestors of the liberty of the subject as Protestant judges, we could acquiesce in their appointment, and might hope that Ultramontanes would learn to fear the law, even when administered by Roman Catholic hands. But it was not to be so. Of the two Roman Catholic judges, one was absent; the other gave decision in favour of Miss Aylward. We cannot but lament this fact, for we believe that had all shewn the same zeal in punishing the perpetrators of so cruel an outrage, no matter what their station, we should have fewer instances of such atrocity hereafter. We have not patience to comment on the special pleading, the poor logic, and worse law of Mr. Justice O'Brien. We leave him to the masterly answer of the Chief Justice. Warming with his subject, and indignant at the case, the Chief Justice spoke in a strain of the most dignified, and yet touching oratory. His Lordship tore to pieces the flimsy arguments of the judge who preceded him, and by a simple narrative of facts and dates proved the insufficiency of the answer that woman deigned to give, and that she knew well where the child was concealed. And in reference to Miss Aylward's idea that she had a right to act as she had done in the case of the children of mixed marriages, his emphatic warning cannot be too widely known:—"It is necessary to apprise her "that she claims for herself, or for the institution of "which she is patroness, a right which the law does "not give to any of her Majesty's subjects, and which "her Royal mistress herself neither has nor claims." We trust that no mawkish sentimentality will to-day relieve this patroness of St. Bridget's from that punishment which meaner agents are doomed to suffer. A scene, of course, will be got up—a saintly nun in presence of legal persecutors, or, rather, a child-stealer before her judge. There must be no tampering with justice in her case, because she is a woman, and the *protege* of Paul Cullen. She has torn a child from its mother, and concealed it, under circumstances of unparalleled cruelty. Who can be punished for a similar crime, if she be permitted to escape?

But, as the law stands, there is altogether too much delay in punishing those robbers of children, and too great an opportunity for escape. It is not every parent who can appeal to the sympathies of a lawyer when her young ones have been taken from her. In this city, perhaps, where so many cases have occurred, there will readily be found charitable men who will gladly give their aid in such a cause; but who knows how many parents in country districts or lowly places among the hills, are weeping for their children, and refuse to be comforted? When, in this city, for full three hours, a brutal mob besieged the house in which a bereaved mother lived, and at last endeavoured to burn her where she stood, we may estimate how fearful would be the doom of her who ventured to gainsay the bidding of a priest in districts where there are few to help her. If a watch or a coat be stolen, the man to whose possession they are traced is imprisoned, nor can he are stolen the whole cumbrous machinery of the statute law has to be put in motion—there are notices, summonses, answers, and replications, all serving as causes of delay, and all giving opportunity for escape. Child-stealing by monks, or the creatures of monks, should be made felony, and, in the darkness and solitude of a prison, the wretch who steals a child should be made to feel the power of the law which he so insolently defies.

LORD CHELMSFORD laid on the table of the House, last night, a Bill to extend the operation of the Divorce Court to Ireland. This is little short of a gross insult upon this country, of which his lordship knows about as much as Mr. Cardwell. What party or creed in Ireland has requested his lordship's interference in such a case? It is our pride that our people are virtuous before marriage, and constant after. Those who desire a divorce can qualify themselves for his lordship's pet court by a three weeks' residence in London. We do not desire to have in this city a court similar to that the reports of whose proceedings pollute the London papers. That an English judge, without the slightest acquaintance with the character of our people, or our domestic life, should, of his own mere motion, presume to legislate for us, and introduce so offensive a Bill, is audacious in the extreme.

WE extract the following passages from a Treasury minute, respecting the Registry of Deeds Office (Dublin), issued on the 20th of the present month:—

"My Lords likewise refer to the report made upon "this office by Mr. Wilmot Seton, on the 24th of "last December, and to the minute of 19th February, "1859, calling the attention of the Irish Government "to the whole subject.

"The Bill which was introduced by the late Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Whiteside, would "have removed many of the difficulties which at "present exist in the effective working of this establishment, and by consolidating with it the office for "the registration of judgments would have enlarged "the sphere of its operations."

Why is this Bill, which Whig Lords of the Treasury speak so favourably of, withdrawn? What has become of the measure promised by the Whigs? Why is not the report of Mr. Wilmot Seton made public? These are questions which should be asked of the Irish Secretary.

Meanwhile, we would recommend Mr. Whiteside to bring forward his own Bill again. It will be not the less likely to pass because Mr. Cardwell did not understand it, and therefore withdrew it.

The *Times* on the enormous Frauds committed on the Union Bank, by the Chief Cashier, Pullinger:—

Another of those monstrous frauds which are only perpetrated under the auspices of men of business has just been committed on the shareholders of the Union Bank of London. The amount of the defalcations of the Chief Cashier, a certain William George Pullinger, is stated at £263,000, and the frauds have been effected by the simple substitution of a fictitious for a real passbook. There is a grand simplicity about the idea. We who are not great arithmeticians, like Michael Cassio, or the Directors of the Union Bank, are in the habit of presuming that the system of commercial bookkeeping is so astutely contrived that it would be impossible to tamper with it at any point without the instant communication of alarm throughout the whole fabric. If an Englishman can't trust his ledger, what can he trust? A fair balance has always been supposed to be the great criterion by which accurately to judge the true position of a great commercial firm, or of the country; but here was a true balance, and yet fraud of the grossest kind. If the mighty thinkers who have planned the system of bookkeeping by double entry have only devised a spider's web, through which the first fly can break without leaving a trace of its passage, we think that plain men not initiated in the mysteries might have done just as well. The simple truth seems to be that, when men have once devised so elaborate and complicated a machinery as the system of modern book-keeping, they rest contented with the spectacle of the machinery apparently doing its work, without caring to inquire if the work is done. The usual answer given is, "After all, you must trust somebody." The appropriate reply would be, "Do not trust anybody further than is absolutely needful." For example, it is all well enough when the man of confidence places in your hand a memorandum to the effect that a given sum of money is in the Bank, but surely it does not imply any very exaggerated amount of suspicion if an inquiry is made from time to time at the Bank to ascertain that the alleged balance is there. Had this been done in the case of the unfortunate company which has recently been so grossly defrauded, the fraud never could have taken place. No matter what amount of confidence he may place in his man of business, any private individual shows himself occasionally—say, only three or four times a year—at the counter of the banking establishment to which he has entrusted his funds. This he does without the existence of any positive suspicion in his mind; he does the thing because it is natural to do it; his pass-book is handed to him; he gives, it may be, but a glance at the gross arithmetical results, and fraud is out of the question. Now, is it too much to ask that the Directors of such a concern as the Union Bank, which has the charge of such enormous interests, should occasionally do that which any ordinary individual does for his own protection without giving the matter a second thought? Is it too much to expect that one or other of them should occasionally handle the pass-book, and present it himself in person at the counter of the Bank? We are not speaking of any ordinary transactions, but rather of such as are concerned with sums such as a quarter of a million, half a million of money, and upwards. Of course, a blot is not a blot till it is hit, but in such cases as these no amount of precaution is superfluous, and so very small a degree of caution would have produced absolute security.

The details of the fraud, as we are informed by the Directors of the Union Bank in their report to their constituents, are as follows:—William George Pullinger had been a cashier in the banking-house of Sir Claude Scott and Co., and in the year 1839 was appointed a cashier in the Union Bank. For sixteen years he served in subordinate capacities, and about five years ago was raised to the situation of chief cashier, in which post he gave such satisfaction to his employers that about three months back his salary was raised to £600 per annum. The Union Bank keeps an account with the Bank of England. It was Pullinger's duty to pay all cheques, gold and silver coin, bank notes, &c., as required for the immediate purposes of the Union Bank, into the Bank of England. These payments were verified by a docket specifying the particulars of each, and by the "pass-book" of the Bank of England. This pass-book was in Pullinger's keeping, and he made it the turning point of his frauds. Every day he should have delivered the pass-book to the ledger-keeper, who then checked the entries in it against the Bank of England by the items in his ledger. If the account kept by the ledger-keeper tallied with the account in the pass-book, and all appeared to be correct, he would report the Bank of England balance to the accountant, to be posted in the general ledger. Pullinger operated on the balance in the Bank of England as we have before stated, and concealed his operations from the knowledge of the ledger-keeper and accountant at the Union Bank of London by means of a fabricated pass-book, in which the balance exhibited was apparently in harmony with the figures in the accountant's ledger. Some suspicion having arisen, inquiry was made for the first time the other day at the Bank of England, when it was ascertained that the balance standing to the credit of the Union Bank of London, instead of being £569,706, as supposed, was but £306,636, thus exhibiting a deficit of £263,070. This enormous sum had been lost by Pullinger in a system of time-bargains on the Stock Exchange. He had from time to time abstracted portions of the balances which it was his duty to pay into the Bank of England, and had contrived to conceal his frauds by the simple expedient of double pass-books; one for the use of the Bank of England—this was the true one—and the other for the daily inspection of the ledger-keeper at the Union Bank of London. It seems there had been nothing about the man's habits or ways of life to engender suspicion. His case, for example, was not such as that of Redpath, where there were obvious marks of expenditure far in excess of the amount which his position in the world would justify. The man seems to have lived quietly enough. His one vice was that of jobbing on the Stock Exchange, a good respectable vice, which stood him in stead of a hundred others which carry with them more apparent and immediate discredit.

We confess that we cannot sympathise with the flourish of trumpets with which the Directors conclude their report. It almost surpasses the limits of credibility to believe that such a system of fraud could have been carried on for any considerable period of time without detection, had ordinary precautions been used. We observe in the report which we printed yesterday that the Directors abstain from mentioning the limits of time within which these frauds have been in progress. It is scarcely to be supposed that Pullinger abstracted the whole of this vast sum—it is considerably more than—we have no absolute knowledge of the matter, but it seems very unlikely that Pullinger was an honest commercial clerk one day, and stole a quarter of a million of money the next. That is not the ordinary course of crime. We should, on the contrary, presume that Pullinger first appropriated a few thousands of pounds to make good some deficiency in his stock jobbing operations, then another, and yet another sum, until he was inextricably involved. Now, this process must have extended over a very considerable period of time. Surely, in such a concern as that of the Union Bank of London, as in all others, there must be seasons of more solemn stock-taking, of verifications of balances, and so forth? At the end of each year, for example, we should have supposed that the accounts would have been audited, and all the concerns of the establishment examined in such a way that fraud would have been impossible. Is it the habit at such times for the Directors of these great institutions to rely on the word of a clerk or the evidence of a pass-book for the existence of such a sum as half a million of money? Are no checks provided upon the transactions of the Bank of England and the Union Bank of London other than those which were within the control of a single man? The Directors say "that they believed they had taken every necessary precaution which experience dictated, and which, so long as those precautions were strictly observed by all those through whose hands Pullinger's accounts passed, had proved, and would have continued to prove, effectual." There is a slight exhibition here of the cloven hoof. The shareholders will be glad to know what precautions were neglected, and who neglected them. As far as they can, the Directors endeavour to whitewash "their devoted manager, Mr. Scrimgeour, whose confidence, no less than their own, has been grievously abused." But who ever heard of confidence in matters of business where precaution was possible? It seems to us that the Directors may fairly be called upon to render a far stricter account to their shareholders than they have done in the report which we printed yesterday.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Night.

The withdrawal of the amendment on the part of Mr. Massey last night has inspired the public with anything but confidence in the strength of mind of the Chairman of Ways and Means. His constituents put the screw on him, and his friends in the House followed up the impression by private solicitation and public invective, so that the worthy member had no other course left than work out Whig principles by surrendering his opinion at the dictates of Salford. So much for a foretaste of the Reform Bill! Immediately after his withdrawal of this amendment, up stood Edwin James, and, with a face which reminds one of Dan O'Connell's, with an effrontery which closely resembled the cool confidence of that illustrious Irishman, but with an ignorance which left him far behind, dealt in empty platitudes which left his audience in doubt whether he most condemned or praised the measure of the present Government. To give one instance of his ignorance. The member for Marylebone set about inveighing against nomination boroughs, which he was pleased to call rotten boroughs, and asserted that until the speech of Lord John in introducing the bill, and of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in speaking on Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, no defender of them had been found since Mr. Wilson Croker, the creation of a rotten borough—said Edwin James—and who went out with the extinction of his borough. Again he repeated it, and named the borough of Aldborough as the one which Croker represented. The statement went down at the time; but, unfortunately for him, the member of the University of Dublin was too well up in the names of those who had preceded him in representing that distinguished constituency, and on his suggestion Mr. Hardy, who succeeded Edwin James in the debate, showed the delusion under which this learned lawyer had been labouring, much to the confusion of the member for Marylebone. But all mention of the town of Aldborough has been excluded from to-day's debates, in connection with Croker Wilson's name. However, Edwin went on to show that these boroughs had never proved the nurseries of infant statesmen. "Tiverton," cried the Opposition "Tiverton!" says Edwin, with a mirthful grin, "an infant statesman." And thereupon was about to burst forth in something which seemed like an ironical comment, when a glance of his eye towards the Ministerial bench, and to Sir William Atterton seated complacently thereon, recalled his better feelings, and he turned his irony into a complimentary remark. No doubt, as the baton of a marshal lies in the knapsack of every French private soldier, the briefs of the Solicitor-Generalship moved the gallant speaker to a brilliant retreat; and the unpardonable ignorance—unpardonable, for the speech was delivered from notes, which the last six weeks gave abundant opportunity to correct—was nigh followed by a more dangerous mistake. Sir Cornewall Lewis never spoke worse, and seemed to work along against wind and waves. He is generally logical; but on this occasion his logic forsook him. He is at times convincing; on one occasion, recently, his speech secured converts; but last night he gave his audience the idea that he had not convinced himself. The only point on which he spoke with any authority was on the accuracy of the Poor Law returns, a matter in which he fancied his own shop, the Home-office, to be indirectly concerned. Bright was very anxious to have the debate closed that night; he held a conference with Palmerston and Russell on the front Ministerial bench; thence he crossed over and chatted earnestly with the leader of the Opposition, but his arguments were spoken to thin air. Dizzy's laugh (and I never saw him so amused) showed that Bright had failed; and his speech to-night must have convinced the member for Birmingham that, until the twenty-five have spoken from the Opposition side of the House, the debate must continue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has found a rival in the length to which a speech can be made on an important subject. I have just listened to the mellifluous notes of the somniferous voice of the member for the Tower Hamlets, who, in a speech of over three hours, has given the entire history of the Corporation of London.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, took a drive in a carriage and four on Tuesday afternoon. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback.

The Earl of Elgin had an audience of her Majesty yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by Captain Du Plat.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey, arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, from the Continent. The Duke de Montpensier visited his Royal Highness yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. The Equerries in Waiting were in attendance on horseback.

The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, rode on horseback. Captain Du Plat and Captain Grey were in attendance.

Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, Lady Susan Melville, Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent; Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Sir George Couper, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Major Cowell, and Major Elphinstone.

The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ALICE

WINDSOR, APRIL 25.

The birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, born in 1848, was celebrated here with the customary honours paid to the members of the Royal Family. The bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church rang merry peals throughout the day, and at noon a royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance in the Long Walk by the town bombardier. Royal salutes were also fired at Fort Belvidere, and from the Royal Adelaide frigate on Virginia Water.

His Excellency Lord Cowley, after the debate in the House of Lords on Monday night, proceeded by special tram to Dover, and on Tuesday morning was conveyed thence by steamer to Boulogne, en route to Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Erne have arrived at their residence, 95, Eaton-square.

Colonel Taylor, M.P., has left Adgillan Castle for Carlton House Terrace, London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

Charles W. Cooper, Esq., M.P., has left Cooper's Hill, Ballymote, for London.

The Church.

We understand that Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., has offered, in a letter to the Dean of St. Patrick's, to restore, at his own expense, the venerable Cathedral of St. Patrick's. The cost of the renovation will be from £20,000 to £30,000.

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, AND VACANCIES IN IRELAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Diocese of Armagh.—Rev. Samuel Simpson, to the Rectory of Derrynoose; Rev. Richard Oulton, to the Rectory and Vicarage of Keady.
Diocese of Cashel, &c.—Rev. Alexander M'Laughlin, to the Rectory of Abington.
Diocese of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—Rev.

trusted that he should so guard his proposals as to avoid all desecration or injury to the reminiscences of the past. Many of the churches had neither beauty, usefulness, nor antiquity to recommend them, and his predecessor had often attempted to remove them, but he was uniformly met by the cry of desecration. He had endeavoured to meet this by requiring the consent of the Home Secretary, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of the diocese, before any building could be removed. Any change must further have the recommendation of a commission, consisting of three clergymen and two laymen.

The Earl of CARNARVON, while appreciating the motives which had led to the introduction of the bill, hesitated before consenting to any measure which involved so many important considerations and peculiar difficulties existing in the metropolis. A special bill might be introduced to remove them, without passing a general measure.

The Bishop of OXFORD and Lord REDESDALE concurred in recommending that such a bill if found absolutely necessary, should be limited to the city.

Earl GRANVILLE expressed his decided approval of the bill,tas a most valuable measure.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

In committee on the Divorce Court Bill,

Lord ST. LEONARDS objected to permit the great power of dissolution of marriage to a single judge, and announced his intention of introducing a measure, providing that the judge ordinary shall, in such cases, have the assistance of one other judge.

The bill passed through committee, as did also the Enclosure Bill.

Lord CHELMSFORD laid on the table a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court to Ireland.

The House adjourned at 8-15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had heard that complaints have been made of the insufficient protection afforded to British subjects in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the disturbance in Sicily, by the English representative, and British men-of-war on that station, and if there is any truth in the complaints, and whether he will state which of her Majesty's vessels are on that station, and whether the instructions have been to give assistance to all persons rightly claiming the protection of the English flag, and whether, to his knowledge, that Austrian troops have been employed to aid in the suppression of the efforts of the Sicilian population to obtain a better form of Government?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the Government had heard nothing of insufficient protection to British subjects at Naples. Instructions had been sent out that the safety of her Majesty's subjects and their property should be looked after, and the Coisar had been despatched to Naples for that purpose. No information had been received as to any Austrians having been employed in suppressing the efforts of the Sicilians to obtain a better form of Government, and it was very improbable that anything of the kind had occurred.

The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by

Mr. BLACK who admitted, on political principle, that the best system of Government was one conferring the greatest benefit on the greatest number. He doubted, however, whether this end would be attained by the bill in its present stage. He looked with apprehension on the reduction of the franchise, which would confer votes on a class of men holding opinions often unsound and dangerous. The bill had been characterised as an instalment of reform, but if they were to commence a graduated scale, they had better go on to universal suffrage. To stop at an intermediate point was impossible. The bill would, he feared, be made a starting point for fresh demands, and thus the balance of the political machine would be destroyed. The bill of 1832 give political power to all classes, while the political power of the present bill was conferred on one class alone. He regretted he differed in his views of the bill from many eminent statesmen of his party, but he considered that great alteration in committee would be required to make the bill a sound and useful measure.

Sir B. LYTTON questioned the accuracy of the returns on which the bill was founded. Few workmen in the country towns who did not pay a weekly sum for their houses which amounted to £6 a year. Even supposing the returns to be correct, the class of persons they would admit would seriously impair the character of the constituency. The consequence would be a general system of corruption, for poor electors would be utterly unable to withstand temptation. He amused the House by taking a suppositious voter, with a debt hanging over him of £3, and delineated the phases through which his conscience would pass until he succumbed. He admitted that a much larger distribution was necessary, but to make the new and large constituencies consist of the poorer classes of the community would be fraught with infinite danger to the public service. It was said modern progress demanded an extension of the suffrage, or that we were to have a £6 franchise because we had steamers and railways. For himself he could not see the sequence. Modern progress was due to science and reason. Was that a reason for admitting to power the unlearned and unscientific? He adverted to historical arguments, and said the fall of the great Republics of antiquity was due to an extension of the suffrage, and yet in those days the working classes had greater facilities of political education than they had at present. He was anxious that if a fresh constitution was to be framed, it should be one which would last, at least, as long as the constitution of 1831. But this could only be done by a substantial and comprehensive measure; not by one which left the chances of corruption greater than they were before, and the settlement of the question as far off as ever. If they were to have an election in December under this bill, the chief cry would be for a new Reform Bill. Even Mr. Bright had told his hearers continually the passing of this measure would strengthen the hands of Reformers to demand a better. This was the argument of the bill, which settled nothing and pleased nobody. Then, as to the time when the bill was brought forward, one of her Majesty's Ministers had expressed his satisfaction at the committee of inquiry appointed by the House of Lords—that is, he approved of inquiry by the Lords into that which the Commons were called upon to take for granted. They were asked to pass this bill at a time when they were plunged into financial difficulties. Affairs abroad were far more threatening than they were last year, when the Ministry of Lord Derby proposed their measure of reform. At present, danger and complications existed in every quarter. He passed a warm eulogium on the genius, capacity, and determination of the Emperor of the French, and dilated on the position of his nation, which made it formidable beyond precedent in the history of the world, and rendered necessary the utmost vigilance on the part of the House of Commons. He called upon them not to discard a body which had shown itself so fit and capable, in order to replace it by a raw and untried assembly, elected by persons who possessed the minimum of political prudence, under circumstances which required the maximum of political knowledge. There was, at least, a doubt as to the character of the constituencies, and it was most unsafe at the present juncture to make the experiment. Replying to the taunt made by the Ministry against the Opposition, who told them that they did not dare to divide, because they were sure of a majority against them, he asked if the Government could count on a majority of members who voted in public in accordance with the opinion they expressed in private? He once more warned the House not to trust the power due to the long experience it had acquired, to the hands of men who had none of the experience, and who had never used the power, and from whom, when they had once bestowed it, they could never take it. He trusted that if the Ministry succeeded in passing their bill, the result would be found to justify their attempt to reverse all the principles upon which good government had been founded, either in republics or monarchies; but he warned them to withdraw a measure universally condemned. The right hon. gentleman was warmly cheered in the course of his speech, and more vociferously at the end than had occurred for many preceding sittings.

Mr. MARSH, as a sincere Reformer, could not support the present measure, except in the hope it would be greatly altered in committee. He foresaw the greatest danger if the franchise was too far reduced.

Mr. DENMAN declared the increased intelligence of the working classes made them worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the bill, which, in the present calm temper of the public was especially well-timed. The objections to the risk of the £6 franchise were founded on the merest assumption. He denied that the class so admitted would be either homogeneous or dangerous. He believed that it would be well for the country if the working classes sent men from their own body to represent their interests in that House. He expressed his warm approval of the lodger franchise, which he defended in considerable detail.

Sir J. WALSH congratulated the Ministry on having at last found a supporter. The arguments of the hon. member would not establish the accuracy of the returns on which the bill was founded. If what was stated was true, this was a most revolutionary, instead of a quiet, inoffensive measure, which they were called upon to pass in these especially quiet times. The bill, in fact, was a no household suffrage bill under another name.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the arguments of the enemies of the bill. Their assumptions rested on no foundation. They had declared, one after the other that the bill admitted to the franchise the poorest classes, and had drawn terrible consequences from such a proceeding, but not one of them made an attempt to prove the facts from which they deducted so formidable an assertion. All the restrictions which now existed were continued in the bill, and no deduction had been made on that account from the £6 franchise, while those reductions had uniformly been made from the higher franchise, but, on the contrary, there would be larger deductions from the lower class of voters on account of non-payment of rates and similar disqualifications. He traced the different propositions made during the framing of the Reform Bill, stating it had been seriously contemplated not to propose a lower franchise than £10. Since that time the progress of education had made a larger class of the population fit for the franchise. The arguments on the other side were all founded on the danger of extending the franchise to the working classes. They were poor, they were ignorant, they were corrupt, and it would be most dangerous to admit them to the exercise of power. This spirit of distrust of the working classes was a serious matter. Such was, at least, the only impression that could be derived from the speeches of the Opposition. But Mr. Disraeli, in 1859, had earnestly and expressly declared the opinion of the Ministry of that day to be in favour of a reduction of the borough franchise, on the express ground of the admission of the working classes. Well, how was this to be done? No other proposition for this end had been made by the opponents of the measure. No bill which took a higher standard could be called a substantial measure. Such a bill would only produce irritation and disappointment, and would be fraught with greater danger than any to be feared from the provisions of his measure. He asserted, that if the working classes were imperfect judges of political questions, they were excellent judges of the men to whom those questions should be entrusted. He defended the working classes from the charge of discontent; on the contrary, they were in the habit of taking things as they came, and resignation was one of their chiefest virtues. He then met the assertion that the bill entrusted the representation to the working classes, showing, from returns, there was no ground for any such apprehension in the small boroughs. There would be a great change, but property would retain all its influence. Members had been declaring the bill involved a new constitution—that they had begun to believe it. He denied that the bill did anything of the kind. It preserved all the framework of the existing constitution, and would not, he was convinced, for many years lead to further changes. He said that the newly enfranchised householders could not belong to the poorer classes; and one-fourth of them, at least, would not belong to the working classes. The questions of the lodger and other franchises might be settled in committee, but he warned the House against supposing that this question might be setted at any time, and that it would be highly dangerous to neglect it at present. He asserted that this bill, like its predecessor, maintained the institutions of the country, recognising the advance of education and intelligence, and giving the franchise to those whose admission would benefit their country more than themselves.

On the motion of Mr. Bentinck, the debate was adjourned till Monday.

The remaining clauses of the Customs Bill were agreed to in committee.

The Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

Mr. E. ADDERLEY obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the education of children employed in manufactories or other regular labour.

The House adjourned at 12-30 a.m.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 26.—Sugar market unaltered, but rather better feeling; 8,000 bags clayed Manilla sold at 38s., and 1,600 bags Pernams at 21s. Rice scarcely so brisk, but not cheaper. In molasses nothing to report. Saltpetre—300 bags to Bombay sold at 14s. for 56 per cent. refraction. Linseed rather dearer.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 26.—(From Messrs. Tiernan's Circular.)—Supply smaller of sheep and cattle than on Tuesday. Best beef sold freely at fully last week's quotations; mutton in demand at an advance of ½d. per lb.; top Scotch cattle, 65s. to 67s.; top Irish, 62s. to 65s.; middling, 55s. to 60s.; mutton, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; lambs, 28s. to 32s. each. 942 cattle, 828 sheep, and 50 lambs at market.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Handicap—Last half, A. B. N.—Pomeud, 1st; Busy Bee 2nd. 7 ran.

Handicap, I. Y. C.—Neophyte, 1st; Error, 2nd. 9 ran.

Match—Lincoln beat Action.

1,000 Guineas—Sagitta 1st. 13 ran.

1,000 Guineas—Sagitta, 1st; Aurora, 2nd; colt out of Venus, 3rd. Thirteen ran.

Two Year Old Plate—Big Ben, 1st. Twenty-three ran.

ARCHITECT TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I had hoped to have seen before now some further remarks on this subject from your correspondent of the 5th instant, "An Architect," but I presume regret at finding his anticipations as to the candidatureship of "several Architects of high standing and character" not realised, and it may be regret at the currency of the rumour to which your other correspondent referred yesterday, that no Architect of any standing, high or low, had been determined upon to fill the vacant place, has kept him silent. Be this as it may, it is a theme to speak upon, and therefore, fully agreeing in his propositions, that "the Clergy must feel a deep interest in the matter," and that "the public cannot be indifferent in the selection," I, as one of this great body, ask your permission to offer the following observations on the question—Who should succeed the late Mr. Welland?—that is, who, to again quote your correspondent's words, is to be the "able and worthy successor of him who so long and so creditably filled the post?"

It would, indeed, be desirable that his successor should be really an Architect of "high standing and character," and also, let me say, a Churchman, and, if possible, in advance of Mr. Welland in the knowledge and development of Ecclesiastical Architecture. But this is precluded by the absurd condition prescribed by the Commissioners—that of requiring a total devotedness of time to their service—absurd, because of the miserable equivalent offered in the way of salary; to wit, £600. To obtain what they require the salary would be, at least, £1,000. For less than this no Architect of eminence or character would forego his private practice. Hence it is that many who, at the first blush, did appear as candidates, have withdrawn, and others to whom public opinion pointed do not appear.

The Commissioners have wisely delayed making a selection. They are in a difficulty. Under the circumstances above alluded to, they can hardly have before them the name of one single person who, from standing in the profession, as regards Ireland, or from known ability in any branch of art, should be appointed to the vacant chair. Their wisdom is, that in this their difficulty they delay. Delay will tire us—the public. We will cease to think, consequently to speak or write on the subject; and, after a sufficiently decent interval has elapsed, to have led us to imagine that the Chancellor and the Episcopal Commissioners had considered and agreed to the fact, we will open our eyes in wonder some fine morning as we read—what it is whispered has already been decided on—that Woodgrove Gimlet, Carpenter, has been appointed Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, vice Joseph Welland, Esq., Architect, deceased.

I may be wrong in my idea, but the conviction presses strongly on my mind, that in this appointment, I, as an individual, have a personal interest, postion, and right. As a churchman, I claim to have a right in the possession of the house in which I worship—a right more superior than that I have in the house in which I reside, because of its more sacred character—and therefore I cannot be indifferent to the appointment which may throw the care of that house into hands unworthy to receive it. I would rather—and having spoken to many on the subject, am convinced, mine is the opinion of no small section of the Church-going public—I would rather than that this evil should occur that no appointment at all was made, save what may be necessary to carry on the current business of the Establishment, and that Church-building parishes, of which, through God's goodness, we may hope for many, would only be required to look to the Commissioners for pecuniary assistance, and be, in matters of taste, left, as in the case of St. Andrew's, to the exercise of their own judgment. A CHURCHMAN.

Dublin, April 26th, 1860.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—However it may be to be deplored, the information of "An Architect," in this day's IRISH TIMES, is not to be wondered at. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have always built their churches independent of architecture, and perhaps they think they may very well save the expense of an architect, for who more fitted to design and oversee "*carpenter's gothic*" than a carpenter? and the wonder would be to see the Commissioners doing anything that would raise the tone of our church architecture. Your correspondent mentions the desirability of architects associating for the common good of the profession, and I wish to ask him, and any others of my brother professionals (who read the IRISH TIMES), how is this to be done? Will he or they inform me of any association for the purpose in Dublin, where the association meets, and on what days or evenings; or if there is no such association of architects, will he or they help to form one?—I enclose my card—And am, sir, &c., &c., J. S. S.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.

Several changes having been announced in the starting of the trains on this line, by which a large number of the public would be seriously inconvenienced, a deputation of gentlemen are to wait on the directors today on the subject, and a statement has been drawn up, numerously and influentially signed, showing how large a number will be inconvenienced if the proposed change in the time table is carried into effect.

There will be a meeting of the Historical and Literary Society, 54, Upper Sackville-street, on this evening, when a paper on "Alexander Von Humboldt" will be read by W. W. Hartford, Esq. The chair will be occupied by Peter Barlow, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The meeting will be open to the public.

The last of the course of lectures in connection with the Young Men's Association of the Presbyterian Church, Lower Abbey-street, by the Rev. Mr. Black, which was postponed in consequence of his indisposition, will be delivered this evening, in the Metropolitan Hall. Subject—"The Waldenses."

EGLINTON CRICKET CLUB.—This club will commence their third season by a match on their new ground at Cullenswood, to-morrow (Saturday), at two o'clock p.m., weather permitting.

John O'Connor, one of the persons concerned in kidnapping the four children of Mrs. Sherwood, was yesterday committed to the Four Courts Marshalsea, on an attachment.

A wide breath of land has been planted with potatoes the neighbourhood of Tuam during the recent spell of fine weather; a great breadth of oats has also been got down. In Roscommon much agricultural work has been accomplished, and a large tract of oats and potatoes has been sown and planted.

Thomas James Gelston, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., L.R., and Q.C.s., L.W., R.C.S.I., and Rotundo Lying in Hospital, Dublin, has been appointed one of th Physicians to the Limerick Lying-in Hospital.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—YESTERDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the workhouse, James'-street—

J. LENTAIGNE, Esq., D.L., J.P., in the chair.

Present—Cornelius Shannon, Doctor Wall, G. C. Place, J.P.; John Byrne, John Keogh, John Draper, Edmond Lawless, John O. Bonsall, Andrew Rogers, Captain Wall, Maurice Connor, Thomas Franklin, William Caldbeck, J.P.; Thomas W. Falkner, Henry Kingsmill, Simon Ledwidge, Samuel Warren, W. F. Drought, W. B. Fottrell, H. R. Gillespie, Francis Dowling, Patrick Whelan, John Reddy, James Plunkett, J. H. Askins, Daniel P. Ryan, J.P.; George Sykes, Doctor Owens, George Austin.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Paupers remaining in the house per last return, 2,276; admitted during the week, 142; born 6; discharged during the week, 147; died, 18; remaining on Saturday, the 21st April, 2,259; sick and infirm in the house, 1,054; healthy adults, 412; healthy children, 486; aged and infirm, 307.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Clerk read the following resolution, which was adopted at the South City Dispensary Committee:—"That this committee having had brought under their notice by several members the fact, that Dr. Hargreave, one of the dispensary physicians, had opened and publicly advertised a druggist and oilman's shop, in which paints, varnishes, &c., were sold, it was resolved that this committee, are of opinion, that attending to any business or shop, other than that of an ordinary apothecary, on the part of any of our medical officers, is inconsistent with their duty in keeping pace with the advancement of medical and surgical science, and that Dr. Hargreave do get a copy of this resolution."

Mr. Byrne moved the adoption of the resolution, and Mr. Price seconded it.

Dr. Hargreave replied—"I received a copy of the resolution agreed to on the third inst., and beyond the acknowledgment of it I was at a loss to perceive what further answer I could give, for which reason I delayed replying to you about it."

It was directed that a copy of the resolution and Hargreave's reply be sent to the Poor Law Commissioners.

The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW.

The second exhibition of the above society of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., took place yesterday, in the Rotundo Gardens, under the most favourable auspices, both as regarded the attendance and the weather. Five handsome marquees were erected on the grounds, beneath which were arranged, on benches running longitudinally, an array of rhododendrons, roses, azaleas, orchids, exotic ferns, &c., remarkable for the beauty of their foliage and splendid variety of colouring. The Round room was also open for the exhibition. In the centre was a circular table devoted to a collection of orchids, the finest, perhaps, ever seen at any of the society's shows. A very large Bourbon palm tree stood in the centre, which heightened the very imposing appearance presented by the group. The principal exhibitors in orchids were the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bewley, and Mr. Joseph Hone, to the latter of whom the first prize was awarded, for a very magnificent specimen. Round the room were placed some very choice palms, principally the property of Mr. Bewley. The platform was decorated with a superb display of rhododendrons, from the gardens of the Earl of Charlemont, Sir Roger Palmer, and Mr. R. Gray. There were also some azaleas, which were very much admired. The large marquee in the centre of the grounds was chiefly devoted to the exhibition of exotic plants in great variety. Those from the gardens of Mr. Bewley, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. Gray, and Mr. Jameson, of Montrose, elicited general admiration. The next marquee was devoted to a display of several very pretty beaths, pot roses, ericas, and azaleas, which were very much admired, particularly those belonging to Mr. Jameson, to whom was awarded the silver cup. Dr. Neligan had a very fine collection of pot roses, and Mr. Geo. Roe, of Nutley, some beautiful azaleas. In another marquee there were a collection of hyacinths, red, blue, white, and yellow, from the gardens of the Earl of Charlemont, Mr. Watson, Sir Robert Shaw, and Mr. Pim, which were closely inspected by numerous crowds of admiring visitors. The groups of auriculas in this department were of a very superior class, and, as usual, Dr. Plant took the principal prizes. The cinerarias were numerous, and very beautiful, particularly those from the Viceregal Gardens. There was also a large display of grapes, from the garden of Mr. Connolly, of Castletown, and also some splendid pine apples and strawberries. The chief prizes were awarded to Captain Isaacs and Mr. Hans H. Woods, for a display of pears. The exhibition of vegetable produce, seakale, rhubarb, cucumbers, cauliflowers, turnips, potatoes, asparagus, &c., was exceedingly fine, and reflected much credit upon the gardeners. The arrangements were carried out principally under the direction of Mr. Balfe, who did much to ensure the success of the show Two very superior military bands were in attendance, and played during the day a variety of pleasing airs.

GRAND ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE WATERFORD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual soiree of this society—a species of social, literary, and scientific re-union—came off on Tuesday evening, in the Assembly Rooms, Town Hall, Waterford. It proved, we are happy to say, one of the most brilliant and successful that has ever been held in Waterford. The attendance was large and highly respectable, many of the leading gentlemen and merchants of the city evincing by their presence, and that of their families, how important and beneficial the society is considered, and how worthy of being supported. It was a great gathering of the Protestants, particularly of the rising generation, who mustered there in considerable numbers.

Arrangements were made for the ample accommodation of all, and the manner in which these were carried out reflects no small credit upon the superintendent (Rev. T. Gimlette) and the hon. secs. (Messrs. J. Bright and Palmer).

The large room in which tea was served up, was prettily decorated by the young men themselves. At one end was reared an immense arch, 23 feet high, and 14 feet wide; at the base covered thickly with laurel, intermixed with beautiful festoons of flowers, and surmounted by a massive gilt crown, crossed underneath which waved

"The flag that braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze,"

supported by the capitals of the pillars; and suspended in the centre was a large scroll, on which was written, in gold letters, the name and motto of the society.

The walls required little in the way of ornament, rare and valuable oil paintings, in gilt frames, being suspended on every side; but, in order to heighten the effect as much as possible, two lines were brought from the middle of the side walls to a point in the centre of the gallery opposite the arch, from which depended flags of every shade, colour, and device, adding greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

In the anteroom were stationed the society's band and choir, a piano, several galvanic batteries, electrifying machines, a miniature gasometer, stereoscopic views, telescopes, telegraphic apparatus, &c., &c., for the entertainment of the company.

The music and singing were good, and the performance on the piano by a blind boy was something wonderful.

Addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Mackesy (trustee), Archdeacon Bell, and the Rev. T. Gimlette.

At half-past ten, the evening's entertainment was brought to a close.

HORTICULTURE—THE CHURCH.—It is not commonly known that the Rev. William Carey, whose praise as a missionary has sounded through all the churches, was also an eminent practical florist distinguished through India and the East. He furnished out from his own resources a noble botanic garden at Serampore, and founded the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, in the hall of which society stands a marble bust of exquisite execution, sacred to the memory of that illustrious man, as a divine and a florist. He studied nature through nature's God, and learned to anatomise the human heart from the inanimate productions of the Great Original. It was a garden that gave employment to our first parents, Adam and Eve. It was in a garden that the first promise of a Redeemer was made to fallen man. It was to a garden the Redeemer was wont to resort for prayer with His disciples. It was in a garden that He gave his sacred body to rest in the sepulchre, until on the resurrection morn, He rose triumphant from the tomb, the first fruits of the grave and of immortality beyond it, and an earnest that "the gardes of the Lord" shall be the incorruptible inheritance of all true believers in Jesus—the Church triumphant in Heaven. Carey cultivated his garden on earth spiritually, and he is now in the enjoyment of the paradise above, where care and canker shall never enter, and the Saints rest for ever in the blissful presence of their God.—*From a Correspondent.*

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—A public meeting of the Roman Catholics of Birkenhead was held on Tuesday evening, in St. Werburgh's Chapel, Grange-lane, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with his Holiness the Pope.

A body of Neapolitan troops, recently despatched to Sicily, has been cut to pieces and dispersed by the insurgents.

HARBINGERS OF SPRING.—Numbers of swallows were seen in this neighbourhood on Thursday last, but they have appeared ill at home during the snow blasts with which we have been visited since that time. The "wandering voice" of the cuckoo was heard on Sunday in the vicinity of Dinton—somewhat before the time, it would appear.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

A pair of elks were landed a day or two since at Havre from Liverpool. These animals have been brought from California for Baron de Rothschild, who intends to breed from them in his park of Ferrieres.

A deputation of Roman exiles have at last presented to the King of Sardinia, in Florence, the sword of honour decreed by the city of Rome, and paid for by the voluntary contribution of 6,000 of the Pope's subjects. The same distinction has been awarded to the Emperor of the French.

The King is only expected in Bologna on the 25th; that city is busy preparing the programme of his reception.

£300 has been collected for Sapeur from members of the Houses of Commons, and the subscriptions are from all grades of politicians.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

MILAN, APRIL 21.—The passage of the King from Turin to the capital of his Tuscan provinces has been attended by all the splendour of a triumphial procession. All the journals vie with each other in describing the pompous display of national enthusiasm which marked each stage of the Royal progress, and reached its culminating point in the ancient metropolis of Italian art. No more striking homage could have been offered to the principle of Italian unity than the manner in which the citizens of Florence concurred to celebrate the partial eclipse which this city had sustained by the act of incorporation. The diminution of individual importance thus incurred is, however, more apparent than real; as the increase of vitality imparted to the trunk cannot but react favourably upon the vigour and fruitfulness of the branches. The King's visit will, we are informed, be protracted considerably beyond the period originally in contemplation. He will probably not return before the ninth of the next month. The following extract is from a description of the festivities in Florence, extending over several columns of letterpress:—

"Our passage lies through arches of flowers, and then through others made to imitate marble (which latter might in truth have been spared, as articles of *papier mache* and plaster are out of place in the noble city of Brunellesco and of Orgagna). Then, between hedges of flowers, which rain down too, from above, as we arrive at the cathedral, passing through the Borgo Ognissanti, the Via del Fosso, and the square of Santa Maria Novella, where had been erected a triumphal column, on the model of that of Trajan, at Rome. The cathedral was splendidly illuminated by thousands of waxen tapers, supported by brackets, which the obscurity of the temple concealed from the eye of the spectator, so that they appeared to be suspended by enchantment in the sombre immensity. The effect produced was so magical that I shall not attempt to describe it. Imagine all that is written about the temple of Solomon, add thereto a myriad of shining stars, and you will scarcely be able to form an idea of the solemnity and magnificence of the Duomo of Brunellesco as it appeared that night. When the Te Deum had been sung the Royal party proceeded to the Pitti Palace. A dense crowd was collected in the square fronting the edifice. The square seemed like a forest of human heads. The most rapturous acclamations resounded from every side. There was a reception at the Palace, then a grand dinner, and an illumination in the evening, of which I reserve the particulars for another occasion."

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday gives an account of an insurrection which has recently occurred in the French possessions in Africa. It is as follows:—

"In the midst of the most profound tranquillity, while the tribes of the Hodna (Constantine) enjoyed all the blessings of peace, an insurrection suddenly broke out among the Ouled-Amar of the Ouled-Derradj, in the subdivision of Batna. It was fomented by the appearance of the individual named Si-Mohammed-Ben-Bou-Kreutech, who, proclaiming himself the Envoy of the Scherif of Sous-el-Akaa, designated by the prophecies as destined to free the country from the Christian yoke, had succeeded, in a few days, in exercising immense authority over the ardent imaginations of these warlike tribes, and in inducing them to take up arms against us. This impostor having posted himself at some distance from the great chains of the Bou-Thaleb, between the Chebka-Magra and the Chebka-Maleh, found the number of his partisans increasing hourly, and the agitation rapidly propagating among the neighbouring tribes. The commandants of the subdivisions of the Batna and of Fetij, having been informed of what was passing, marched forthwith to the Hodna, each at the head of a light column, and arrived on the 26th of March in front of the insurgents, who already disposed of 1,800 mustafa.

"The camp was composed of two smalas of about 800 tents, situate, one on the right bank of the Oued-Dra-el-Baida, and the principal on the left bank.

"General Desmaresst, who arrived the first within view of the enemy, not wishing to give his goums time to hesitate, immediately commenced the attack on the south with a part of his cavalry, at the same time that he advanced to the north with the remainder of his column. The 8th Chasseurs gave proofs of the most brilliant bravery. They traversed the principal smala throughout its entire length, driving back the defenders before them, and pursuing them to the foot of the steep hills, where the difficulty of the ground alone forced them to stop. A considerable mass of insurgents, animated by the most savage fanaticism, then rushed on the squadron and on some companies of Zouaves, who arrived to support them, and the combatants engaged hand to hand. Fearing the result of an engagement among tents in which the enemy, being concealed, were enabled to fire point blank on the troops, General Desmaresst drew back his men to his reserve, opened a fire from his howitzers, and again marched forward as soon as the columns of the Batna appeared in the east. Under the combined action of our troops the resistance was quickly overcome, and the enemy, protected by inextricable ravines, fled in the greatest disorder, leaving in our hands the Scherif-Si-Mohammed-ben-bou-Kreutech, five stand of colours, all their dead and wounded, all their tents, and all their herds and flocks of cattle and sheep. Thus, thanks to the devotedness of our soldiers and to the resolution of their chiefs, the insurrection was vanquished in five days among the tribes with whom it originated.

"But this success could not be obtained without serious losses on our side. We have to regret 28 killed, of whom three officers—MM. Lucat, Lieutenant of the 3d Zouaves; Lieutenant Bequet, and Second Lieutenant Chazotte, of the 8th Hussars; and 56 wounded, among whom are Captains Landrat, Mamalet, and Gratreaud, of the 3d Zouaves; and D'Espinassy de Venel, Second Lieutenant of the 8th Chasseurs."

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, of the 22nd inst., says:—"The resolution of the committee on Vincke's motion respecting Hesse has been adopted by 207 votes to 68. The interest taken in the debate was very great. Long before the doors were opened every approach was thronged by persons eager to get in. Prince Frederick William was present both days, and the gallery set apart for the diplomatic corps was quite full; the English Ambassador was present. The result of the vote was received with loud cheers. As the vote implied a vote of confidence in the Government, the Ministers abstained from voting."

THE DRAMA IN PARIS.

An extraordinary tale, gravely told by Peuchet in his "Memoires tires des Archives de la Police," has just been made the subject of a drama at one of the Boulevard theatres, under the title of the "Syrene de Paris." At the time when M. de la Reynie was Lieutenant-General of Police under Louis XIV., a great sensation was caused at Paris by the mysterious disappearance of not fewer than 26 young men, aged from 17 to 25, belonging to noble or wealthy families. Among the common people the report was spread that the young men had been murdered by a foreign princess, in order that she might take baths of their blood to cure herself of a liver complaint! The matter at last became so serious that Louis XIV. complained of it to M. de la Reynie, and the latter consulted one of his ablest agents, named Lecoq. This person at once suspected that the young men must have fallen into some snare set for them by female charms; and he employed a natural son of his own, a handsome and intelligent young man, to try and discover the mystery. This young man, whose name was Exupere, was sent, splendidly dressed, every day to the Tuileries, the Place Royale, and the Luxembourg, which were then the places of fashionable resort. At length he saw in the Tuileries a young woman of marvellous beauty, attended by an aged female, and his looks expressed his admiration. She seemed far from displeased, and at length, her attendant, accosting him said that she was a polish princess, of the name of Jabirouska, immensely rich, and that as she was much struck by him, she would perhaps allow him to visit her. The young man declared he had conceived a violent passion for the lady, and after some conversation the attendant told him that, if at nine o'clock at night, he would present himself in front of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, she would meet him and take him to her mistress. The young man, of course, told Lecoq of this, and in the evening the latter caused several of his men to be placed in such a way as not to lose sight of Exupere, and, in the event of his incurring any danger, to be able to render him assistance. At the appointed hour, the young man was at the rendezvous, and the old woman joined him there. She wanted to bandage his eyes, but he refused to let her do so. She then led him by various obscure streets to the Rue des Orfevres, and there introduced him into a small house, near the Chapel Saint-Eloi. After walking along a dark corridor, the young man was introduced into a sumptuously furnished room, in which he found the beautiful foreigner. She received him so kindly that he entirely forgot to give to Lecoq outside a signal which had been agreed on. After a while the lady retired, and the young man, proceeding to examine the room, found behind a screen a glass case, in which were twenty-six men's heads, each placed in a silver dish, and each so skilfully embalmed that it retained the appearance of life. He started back with horror; but at the same moment a whistle outside was heard, being the signal of Lecoq, and in a few seconds after the windows were forced open, and that officer and his men, who had ascended by ladders, jumped into the room. The *soi-disant* princess, hearing the noise, rushed into the apartment, followed by four ferocious-looking bandits, but the police were strong enough to arrest all five. The bandits were in due course condemned to death and executed. As to the female she turned out to be not a Pole, but an Englishwoman, who is stated in Peuchet's account to have enticed the young men to her house to satisfy her passions, and had then murdered in order to rob them! She also was condemned to death, but escaped in a strange way:—The King spoke of the affair to his brother Monsieur, to the Chevalier de Lorraine, and some other high personages. The Chevalier suggested to the Prince that it would be amusing to sup with so singular a criminal. Monsieur at first objected, but at last consented. By means of a blank lettre de cachet the Prince caused the woman to be given up to some person sent by him, on the pretext that she was to be conveyed to another prison. He had her, however, carried to a country house some miles across the country, where he, the Chevalier de Lorraine, and M. d'Effiat, were waiting to receive her. The whole four supped together. At length, Monsieur having seen enough of her, suggested that she ought to be sent back to the Bastille; but his companions proposed instead that she should be conveyed either to London or Brussels, and set at liberty. The good-natured Prince consented and went away. The two nobles passed the night in an orgie with the woman, telling her that the next day they would convey her out of the country; but instead of trusting to them she thought best to save herself; so plying them well with drink until they were overcome, she locked them in, and escaping, was seen no more. The governor of the Bastille, on learning that the woman had been got out of his custody by a trick of the King's brother, thought the best thing he could do was to pretend that she was dead, and he accordingly had a statement drawn up to that effect. The idea of working this into a play could hardly enter the head of any but a French dramatist. I am bound to add that the piece is immensely successful, the most popular scene being that in which the 24 embalmed heads are displayed before the audience.

THE MORMONS.

A man is not considered a good Mormon who does not uphold polygamy by both precept and example. The higher the man is in the church the more wives he has. Brigham Young and Heber Kimball are supposed to have each between fifty and a hundred. The Rev. Mormon bishops, apostles, and the president of states have as many as they desire, and it is a common thing to see these hoary-headed old Turks surrounded by a troop of robust young wives. The common people take as many as they can support, and it is not uncommon to see a house with but two rooms inhabited by a man, his half-dozen wives, and a proportionate number of children, like rabbits in a warren.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The revised army estimates for the year, from April 1, 1860, to March 31, 1861, have been issued.

The total of the land forces for 1860-61 is 145,269; number already voted, 143,362; leaving to be voted in 1860-61, 1907.

The following sums are required for the service of 1860-61:—Land forces, pay and allowances, £4,736,701; miscellaneous charges, £620,265; embodied militia, £320,000; volunteer corps, £68,000; departments of the Secretary of State and of the General Commanding in Chief, £196,234; manufacturing establishments, military [storekeepers, barrack masters, &c., £374,005; wages of artificers, labourers, &c., £865,234; clothing and necessaries, £324,000; provisions, forage, fuel, barrack furniture, bedding, &c., £1,278,377; warlike stores for land and sea service, £9,088,088; fortifications, £645,355; civil buildings, £206,500; barracks, £707,607; educational and scientific branches, £277,547; the total for the effective services being £12,707,923. The amount already voted for 1860-61 is £3,851,000; so that the amount required to be voted for 1860-61 is £8,856,923.

For the non-effective services the estimates are as follow:—Rewards for military service, £25,390; pay of reduced and retired officers, £492,357; widows' pensions and compassionate allowances, £184,523; pensions and allowances to wounded officers, £44,123; in-pension, 30,638; out-pension, £144,895; superannuation allowances, £136,837; the total for the non-effective services being £3,134,633, no portion of which has been yet voted.

The total for effective and non-effective services is £14,842,546, the amount voted for 1859-60 having been £12,859,297, showing an increase in some departments of £2,540,427, and a decrease in others of £557,178, the net increase being £1,983,249. The amount already voted, 1860-1, is £3,851,000; so that the amount required to be voted for 1860-1, is £10,991,546.

The *Pays* says M de Cotercelles has arrived at Rome. It was believed that a portfolio had been offered to him.

Lord Cowley was present at the ball given at the Hotel Albe, on Wednesday.

It is stated that £170,000 was paid from Lloyd's on Saturday, on the ship and cargo of the Hungarian, which was recently lost on her voyage across the Atlantic.

The statement that the Prince of Wales will sail for Canada this week is contradicted. His Royal Highness, who arrived from the Continent on Tuesday, will complete his term at Oxford, and will not proceed to Canada before the first week

Literature.

Lady Morgan: her Career, Literary and Personal. By William John Fitzpatrick, J.P. London: Charles Skeet, 12 mo, pp. 308.

THIS is a most delightful volume: once taken up, it cannot be laid aside until read through and through. It is a complete cyclopædia of Irish celebrities, from 1774 to 1858. We learn more of the social state and habits of the time from this neat and unpretending volume than from any other source we know of. Actors, statesmen, clubbists, authors, come before us, sketched in living colours by a few brief but masterly touches. The book is, besides, the best life of Lady Morgan, and is indispensable to the completion of all other biographies of that erratic butclever authoress. There is a "locality," if we may use the expression, about the anecdotes which relate to her that impresses the reader with a conviction of their truth. With all the ardour of chivalry, Mr. Fitzpatrick has taken up the defence of Lady Morgan against her calumniators. He neither fears nor hesitates to break a lance with any or all of her assailants. The book is invaluable as a repertory of Irish matters long since forgotten, and on that account alone should be in every Irish library. The work was published in an abridged form a few months since, and now comes out virtually a second and enlarged edition, and in a neat dress, suitable for the drawing table or the boudoir.

THE ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this society was held yesterday, in the Chapter-house of St. Patrick's Cathedral, immediately after the sermon in aid of the society was preached by the Rev. Alexander M. Pollock, A.M.

The Honourable and Very Rev. the Dean of St. PATRICK'S occupied the chair.

The Rev. Henry Vere White acted as secretary, and read the report, which, after enumerating the reasons for which the society was formed, stated—that

The society has now been in operation for twenty-two years, and the annexed schedule will shew the extent to which it has been enabled to carry out the purposes for which it was instituted.

It will be found that, exclusive of 38 districts where grants were formerly made, but which, for various reasons, have been discontinued, there are at present forty-four cases in which the society has undertaken to support, wholly or in part, additional clergymen.

Very satisfactory accounts continue to be received of the successful working of the society in these several districts.

These details, however, as might be expected, present little variety from those of former years. It will be sufficient to select a few extracts, which contain something special or important.

The return from Killannin, diocese of Tuam, states:—

"There are five places of worship in this extensive parish, and seven services every Sunday, and four weekly lectures. The additional curate attends two of the district places of worship, and lectures twice each week."

The return from Kilcatherine and Tuosist states:—"Only for the Sabbath services in Kilcatherine and Tuosist, there would be no means of grace between the towns of Castletown and Kenmare, a distance of twenty-eight Irish miles, and there are many Protestants scattered between these places. The present curate is well adapted for this Irish speaking district, as he is an excellent Irish speaker, and often addresses the people in their own language."

The return from Derryaghy states:—"The churches of Derryaghy and Stoneyford (in which latter the additional curate officiates) are wholly inadequate to contain the numbers in attendance. A great and gracious work is going on, more especially in reference to the revivals. There is also an evening service by the curate, in a licensed school-house called Ballynaclash."

The return from Knockfierna states:—"I observed a marked improvement in the attendance at Divine service by all classes. Our united Sunday-schools average 98 pupils: a large relative proportion when compared to other places.

A large district from time immemorial, in a dense Roman Catholic and bigoted neighbourhood, was, before the appointment of a curate, uncared for. The scattered state of the Protestant population left them frequently in complete torpor about religion, as the means of grace were so distant. The limited support for a clergyman rendering it impossible to keep a curate for the discharge of anxious duties, and especially when over 200 persons have left the Church of Rome in every rank in the parish, and, blessed be God, have retained the faith; hence the clerical duty is of the most harassing and constant description."

From Durrus Kilcrohane:—"The attendance in the parish church is so increased that we have at present an application before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for an enlargement of the church; and in both the licensed places of worship the attendance is steady, with some increase. The attendance in the schools is much encouraged."

From Ballyscullion, Grange:—"I am thankful to say that since the revival, which first commenced in this Grange, contemporary with the adjoining parish of Ahoghill, manifested itself among my flock, a marked improvement has taken place. The Sunday attendance in the church is doubled, and the numbers of monthly communicants at the Lord's Table is trebled. Before the appointment of an additional curate to this spiritually destitute district, there were no church ordinances or means of grace for the members of the Established Church; this great deficiency the society's grant has now supplied. In consequence of the society's grant, a church has been built with free seats—a congregation gathered in averaging nearly 100 regular attendants on Divine service. A day-school, established under the Church Education Society, also a very flourishing Sunday-school attended by upwards of 100 children of all denominations, and the inhabitants of the district have in general become reformed, quiet, moral, and sober."

From Abbeylara:—"I have during the past year noticed with much satisfaction a visible improvement in the attendance on the means of grace. The licensed school-house is now crowded every Sunday, averaging sixty, sometimes seventy. We have also a very large attendance at Sunday-school, and an increased number of communicants every time the Lord's supper is administered."

From Cushendun, Culfeightrim:—"Previous to the appointment of a curate, the inhabitants, being nearly eight miles from the parish church, seldom attended any place of worship; now the attendance is upwards of seventy in the morning and forty in the evening. There are two flourishing day-schools in the district. The average attendance at the Holy Communion twenty-five monthly. The vast majority of population here are Roman Catholics. Were it not for the society's grant, no service could be held in Cushendun."

From Tullykeeran:—"Much improvement in every way. The provision made for a curate by the society's grant to this district has had, and continues to have, a most happy effect, especially in these times of peculiar religious excitement, when the demand for religious exercise must be supplied by either the Church or Dissenter."

The year that has elapsed since your committee last presented a report of their proceedings has not disappointed the hopes then expressed, as to the favourable results to be looked for from the general preaching of annual sermons in aid of the society's funds. The appeal of your committee was promptly met by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Bishops of Meath, Kilmore, Ossory and Ferns who, with their usual kindness, addressed circulars to the clergy in their respective dioceses, requesting collections and sermons in aid of its funds. These were well responded to; and the committee were thus not only enabled to meet all their liabilities during the past year, but to close their accounts with a small balance in their favour. Several urgent applications, however, would far more than absorb this sum could they be attended to.

"The blessing vouchsafed to their important operations calls for a solemn expression of gratitude to the merciful Giver of all good. Your committee would also congratulate the faithful friends of the Church in Ireland, whose forwardness in this good work has helped to place the society in its present satisfactory position.

During the past year the committee renewed the grant to the district of Croghan, on the application of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Elphin, and with the strong recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Kilmore; and likewise the grant to the district of Christ's Church, Belfast (for some time in abeyance), on the application of Rev. R. Gregg, supported by the recommendations of the Lord Bishop of Down and of the diocesan committee. They also made a grant to the parish of Street, diocese of Ardagh, which contains a population of 330 adult Protestants, and an extent of nine miles by five, while the income of the incumbent is only £188 per annum.

The applications for additional curates in two most important districts in the dioceses of Armagh and Clogher—Wood's Chapel and Galloon—were laid before the committee; but the Lord Primate, with his usual liberality, informed the secretary that he would make up the sums required for the payment of those curates, that they might not encroach on the limited funds of the society.

The committee trust that this example will be followed by many; and they appeal to all the friends of the Church—to all who desire to preserve her members in her communion—to all who duly appreciate the value of a settled parochial ministry, and themselves enjoy the blessings of constant pastoral care—to all who wish to extend the preaching of the Gospel of Christ, and thereby promote the everlasting welfare of their fellow-countrymen—all such, it is hoped, will promptly come forward, and liberally aid this society in its important work.

The Rev. Secretary then read an abstract of the accounts of the society, for the fifteen months ending 31st December, 1859, from which it appeared that the receipts of the society, during that period, were £2,963 9s. 2d.; after which, the following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by the Archdeacon of Dublin, and seconded by Dr. Sadleir—"That the report now read be adopted and circulated under the direction of the committee, with heartfelt thankfulness to God that we are enabled to contribute towards the maintenance of forty-four clergymen, who labour among a population of 345,600 souls."

Moved by the Dean of Ardagh; seconded by Archdeacon of Glendalagh—"That the rapidly increasing number of those who desire the ministrations of our church presents precious opportunities for diffusing the blessing of the Gospel, of which we should gladly avail ourselves; and that we recognise in this society a valuable instrumentality for sending forth more labourers into the harvest."

Moved by Dr. Salmon, F.T.C.D.; seconded by Rev. Alexander M. Pollock—"That the field of this society's labours being home, the objects of its solicitude the poor, who reside in populous, remote, and destitute districts, and can only be supplied with means of grace by the benevolence of their more favourably circumstanced neighbours, it has permanent claims upon the sympathies of those who feel interested in missionary work."

Moved by the Archdeacon of Cork, and seconded by Rev. John Grogan—"That the Rev. Alexander Pollock be requested to accept the best thanks of the society for his kindness in preaching upon this occasion, and for the very able and valuable sermon delivered by him, and that he be requested to publish the same."

Moved by W. G. Carroll, Rector of St. Bride's; seconded by Henry Courtney, Esq.—"That the sincere thanks of the society are particularly due to the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, for their kindness in granting the use of their Cathedral, and for the interest evinced by them in the welfare of the society."

Moved by Rev. Dr. Marks, D.D.; seconded by Rev. Peter Browne—"That the following do constitute the officers of the society for the ensuing year:—The President, Vice-Presidents, and all archdeacons who are members of the society, together with the following clergymen and laymen—Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Hon. Very Rev. R. W. H. Maude, Dean of Clogher; Rev. J. H. Todd, S.F.T.C.D; Rev. H. Verschoyle, A.M.; Rev. R. Sadlier, D.D.; Rev. W. Chichester O'Neill, A.M.; Rev. Augustus W. West, A.M.; Rev. Professor Moeran, D.D.; Rev. C. Wolseley, A.M.; Rev. Dr. Salmon, F.T.C.D; Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D.; Right Hon. F. Shaw; John Barlow, Esq.; Espine Batty, Esq.; George A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.; A. S. Hart, Esq., LL.D., F.T.C.D.; Theophilus Jones, Esq.; William Digges Latouche, Esq.; Thomas Leroy, jun., Esq.; Mont. Longfield, Esq., LL.D.; Robert Wybrants, Esq.; Joseph Radcliff, Esq., LL.D; Charles P. Croker, Esq., M.D.; Rev. Alexander M. Pollock; treasurers—Messrs. D. Latouche and Co., Castle-street, Dublin; secretary—Rev. Henry Vere White, A.B."

Moved by Rev. W. J. Thornhill; seconded by the Dean of Ardagh—"That this meeting beg to present their respectful acknowledgments to the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion, and for the unvarying support with which he has favoured this society."

The Hon. and Very Rev. Chairman then briefly returned thanks, and begged that the Lord would spare him for many years to discharge his duties towards so very useful and needful a society.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin was then moved to the second chair, after which the meeting was dismissed with a blessing.

The collection made at the close of the annual sermon amounted to £12 16s. 7d.

BOOTERSTOWN AND BLACKROCK MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Booterstown and Blackrock Missionary Association, with thankfulness to God, have the pleasure of presenting, in their report for the year ending the 31st of last month, a very satisfactory statement of their proceedings. There has been a healthy increase in the amount of receipts; and they cannot but feel that in the district with which they are more immediately connected, the interest in missionary operations, both at home and abroad, is steadily progressing. They would say to their friends and subscribers, in the words of the "Irish Society Record" for the present month, "Let us prayerfully and perseveringly perform our part in the work, and view it in the light of a privilege, as well as of a duty. Let us thank God for what success He has given us; let us continue our labours, and faint not. And whether we meet with encouragements, or whether God sees fit to withhold or to conceal them from us, let us ever remember that our duty is independent of its results."

In 1856, the funds, including a bequest of £20 to the Church Missionary Society, amounted to £136 17s. 11d; in 1857, to £149 7s. 4d.; in 1858, to £168 10s. 9d., including a donation of £10 to the Church Missionary Society, and £10 to the Turkish Missions Aid Society; and in 1859, without any bequests or large donations (which cannot be frequently expected), to £175 12s. 2d.

Calls for help may be heard from almost every part of the globe; very much remaining to be done for our benighted fellow-countrymen, for Israel, and for the Gentile world. The wants of the Church Missionary, the Jews, and the Irish Society, are indeed most urgent and continually increasing; and, looking to God alone to bless them in what they do, the committee of this association hope to be made the medium of transmitting a still larger amount of assistance before the close of another year. At the same time, while giving the foremost place to the three above-named societies, they would earnestly invite the co-operation of those who, possessed of the good things of this world, have it in their power to promote the interests of the other excellent missionary societies connected with the association. Our blessed Saviour's express command is, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi. 15.) And what are the words of the Apostle Paul?—"How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? As it is written, 'How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.'" (Rom. x. 14, 15.)—*From a Correspondent.*

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Long v. Long.

The hearing of this case—a suit to obtain a renewal of a lease—occupied the court the entire day. The facts are of no extraordinary nature, and concern more points connected with the right of the party to obtain his renewal. The arguments have not yet concluded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the matter of Mary Mathews, an infant.

The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes, sat at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to deliver judgment in the above case, the particulars of which are already known to the public.

The court being divided in opinion,

Mr. Justice Hayes first delivered judgment. Having recapitulated the facts of the case, he said, that the questions to be considered were, either the return filed by Miss Aylward to the writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring her to deliver up the body of Mary Mathews, was sufficient in law; and, if so, whether it was true in fact. On this latter inquiry, he did not think it necessary to enter, as he thought the primary question as to the sufficiency of the return in law ought to be decided against Miss Aylward. Miss Aylward, in her return, had certified to the court that she had not, at the time of the issuing of the writ, nor had she after that period, the body of Mary Mathews in her power, possession, or control, neither had she any means of knowing where she was at present, or of producing her to the court. If the return had stopped there, there was no doubt but precedent and decision would seem to lead to the conclusion that it would be sufficient in point of law; but Miss Aylward proceeded further to say, that she had not in her power, possession, or control, the body of Mary Mathews since the 8th of June, 1858, on which day the child was, by means of a forged order, taken, by some person unknown to her, from the custody of Elizabeth Kenny, the nurse, without the privity, knowledge, or sanction of the defendant. He held this to be an insufficient answer to the writ, as it did not traverse the suggestion that Miss Aylward took the child; nor was it a legal excuse or justification for the non-obeying of that writ. There could be no doubt that, in the first instance, Miss Aylward held the child subject to the claim of the mother, and that she was bound to deliver her to the mother on a demand to that effect being made. By her subsequently handing her over to a woman of her own selection, to be reared and educated, she did not acquit herself of liability, for the child still continued in her possession, power, and control. A formal demand was made by the mother for the child, but with that demand Miss Aylward did not think proper to comply, and by her refusal to recognise the mother's legal rights she made herself responsible for what subsequently took place. It might be that, after that refusal, the child was carried off by some person unknown to Miss Aylward, but that did not constitute a sufficient legal excuse. He should say that Miss Aylward was very reprehensible in refusing to give the parent all the information in her power when she first demanded the child. It would be but right to have told her where the child was at nurse, but, so far from doing so, she declined to give any information, and it was only in the November of last year that the court and the mother were informed that she had been carried away by unknown hands. All these circumstances tended to raise in his mind a strong suspicion of secret management and connivance. Feeling that there was no branch of the functions of the court which was to be exercised with more vigilance than that which regarded the liberty of the subject, he thought it was his duty to look with a watchful eye to returns made to writs of *habeas corpus*. When the court could collect from the writ, and the return thereto, that a party had been in illegal custody, it would not rest satisfied with the denial of the fact of his not being at the moment of the return in the power or control of the defendant, but would insist upon his being produced, or cause shown that it was impossible to produce him. On the whole, he was of opinion that the child having been in the custody of Miss Aylward, antecedent to the time of the issuing of the writ, she was responsible for her production, of which responsibility she had not divested herself by her subsequent conduct.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said he was of opinion that the return to the writ was good and satisfactory in point of law, and true in fact. He would first answer the question as to the legal sufficiency of the return, and the objections that had been taken to it in argument. An objection was taken to the first part of the return, that it did not deny or admit the taking of the child. Now, if the return had stopped at the first part of it, it was clear on the authorities and the practice that the return would be sufficient. No case had been cited to shew that a return framed as the first part of this return would be held to be insufficient in point of law. The writ proceeded on the assumption that the child was in the custody of the party to whom it was directed, and it says—"We require you to produce the body of Mary Mathews, being detained in your custody, and to state the cause of her being so detained." The authorities which had been referred to settled this principle, that when the return denied having the body of the child at or since the service of the writ, it was necessary to traverse the taking, and if the party admitted that the child had been in his or her possession since the issuing of the writ, then it became necessary to state the circumstances and the time of the taking, in order to satisfy the court that the keeping of the child in that custody was lawful. Having referred to several cases on this point, the learned judge went on to say that it had been said the subsequent part of the return showed that the child was in Miss Aylward's custody on the 8th of June; *i.e.* the return proceeded to state that the child had not at any time since the 8th of June been in Miss Aylward's custody, power, or procurement, neither did she know, nor had she any means of knowing, in whose power or custody she now was, or had been at any time since the 8th of June, on which day she was, by means of a forged order, taken from Elizabeth Kenny, the nurse to whose care she had been confided. It was said that Miss Aylward, having thus admitted, by implication, that the child was at any time in her custody, was bound to shew under what circumstances she had originally got the child, although it had not been in her custody since the 8th of June, a date previous to the obtaining of the conditional order for the *habeas corpus*. Now what were the facts? Miss Aylward, having in her return stated that the child had been taken from the custody of the nurse by means of a forged order, certified that this was done without her knowledge and privity, and that she was not in any way directly, or indirectly, a party to the removal of Mary Mathews. If these facts were true, where was the necessity of stating the circumstances under which she got the child? Was there any authority for saying that if a child were at any time in the possession of a party not legally entitled to it, and that before the service of the conditional order, as in the present case, the child was removed from the custody of the person to whom it had been confided, under the circumstances here stated, without her knowledge, privity, or consent, and that she knew not, and had not the means of knowing, where the child now was—was there any authority for holding that, under these circumstances, the party was to be answerable to a writ of *habeas corpus*, and obliged to state the circumstances under which the child came into his or her possession? The learned judge, having cited several authorities for this proposition, said he did not consider Roberts' case, so far as the legal sufficiency of the return was concerned, an authority to govern the present case. In looking at the order made by the Court of Queen's Bench in England in that case, it did not appear that the return was set aside on the ground of being insufficient; but even if it were, it was, on the face of it, very different from the present. For all that appeared in the return in Roberts' case, the child might have been in the very next room or house to that from which it was taken, and the parties studiously refrained from saying that they had no knowledge or means of knowing where the child was from the time the conditional order was pronounced, or where it was when the return was made. Miss Aylward's return distinctly negatived subsequent knowledge, and stated the circumstances under which the child was taken from the custody of the nurse. He would next proceed to consider whether the return, if sufficient in point of law, was true in fact. A singular circumstance struck him in considering this case, that the court was called on to act as if the return was untrue, though the counsel who argued against it stated that they did not impute falsehood to Miss Aylward. The only suggestion they made was, that she did not state in her affidavit all that she might have stated. The learned judge then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, and said that the main objection taken to the account of the transaction by Miss Aylward was, that she did not deny that she could form a belief that she knew where the child was, but it would be a strong reason to set aside her return as evasive, because, having denied knowledge, she did not go on to say that she could not form a belief as to where the child was. He was of opinion that it would be a doctrine fraught with serious results, if it were held that Miss Aylward was to be made responsible for the custody of the child, it having come into her possession originally without any blame being properly attachable to her, and having been taken away from the person with whom she had placed it without her knowledge, and prior to the conditional order for the *habeas corpus* having been obtained. In conclusion, his lordship said he was of opinion that the return was sufficient in point of law and true in fact.

The Chief Justice said he was of opinion that the return was insufficient in point of law, and unsatisfactory and evasive in point of fact. He could not concur with the arguments which in point of law had been offered on the part of Miss Aylward, nor with the apologies which had been offered for the conduct she had pursued. With that anxiety which became every judge, particularly in a case of such public importance, where the rights and security and liberty of all her Majesty's subjects, with regard to their children, were so materially concerned, he took care to get an authentic account of the decision in the case of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, in the Queen's Bench in England. In that case, Lord Campbell considered, notwithstanding the affidavit put in by Mr. Roberts of particular preciseness, that his return to the writ of *habeas corpus* was equivocal and prevaricating. The question to be decided in the present case, upon that view of it, was, whether there was not ample ground for considering the present return as, at all events, equivocal. This question could be best solved by referring, as was done in the case to which he had referred, to the exigency of the writ, and what should be the fair return to it. The writ required, as a primary obligation, to produce the body of the party alleged to be in illegal custody. That was the primary obligation under which the writ placed the party, and it did not give him the right to discuss the legality of the custody or the disposing of the captive in whatever manner his conscience might dictate, but he was to bring into that court the body of the captive, and then the court would discuss the right. Not only was he required to bring in the body of the captive, but he was, at the same time, to state the day on which the party was detained, and the cause of his being taken and detained, and also the name by which he might be known. That latter provision in the writ was a very important element in this case, for, upon the admission of the defendant herself, in disposing of this child she changed the name, the effect of which was to throw great embarrassment in the way of the mother to discover her child. The motive which was alleged for changing the name from Mary Mathews to that of Mary Carroll he did not quarrel with. It was stated to be in honour of the patroness of the institution of which Mrs. Aylward was a member. The exigency of the writ being such as he had stated, it was necessary to advert to the dates of the proceedings that had taken place up to the time that preceded it, that attended it, and the issue that came of it, when, finally, a return was made. When the first *habeas corpus* issued, the person whom the mother found out to have, in the first instance, got hold of this child was a woman named Jordan. Her answer was, that she had given it to Miss Aylward, and upon that information being given to the mother, she, on the 4th of June, made an application to Miss Aylward by notice, which she admitted to have received, apprising her that she would attend on the 5th to receive her child; but Miss Aylward did not think right to comply with that notice, but, on the contrary, withheld the child. The woman Jordan stated that she had given the child to Miss Aylward so far back as the 3rd of April preceding, and she admitted the fact, and told the court that she disposed of the child by giving it to a nurse of her own choosing, living somewhere in the neighbourhood of Dublin, but the name of the nurse she declared, for obvious reasons, she did not think it right to disclose, unless compelled by the authority of the court. It had been said that there might have been an application made to the court, asking them to give a partial hearing to this proceeding, and to order the name of the nurse to be disclosed. The learned counsel who made this suggestion seemed to forget that if such an application had been made, the court would have laughed out of court the notion of such a proceeding. The name of the nurse was first disclosed in an affidavit made in the month of May, but not filed until November, 1859. This was the first time this woman had an opportunity of knowing who the nurse was, but neither then nor at any intermediate time was it revealed to her that if she was to ask for her child, she must ask for her by the name of Mary Carroll, and not by the name of Mary Mathews. In that state of ignorance was this woman left, and it was said that it would now be a great hardship to make Miss Aylward liable to the consequences that had taken place; but there was to be no consideration for the mother who had been bereaved of her child. On the 4th of June the child was demanded, and on the 5th of June this demand was repeated, and on the 6th an application was made to that court for a *habeas corpus* to produce the child. On the 10th of June a conditional order for a *habeas corpus* was made, and this lady would have been bound to have made a return to it as of that date, but for an affidavit which she filed, in order to shew cause against the order for the *habeas corpus*. They were now to be told that having caused, by her filing that affidavit, a postponement of the issuing and the service of the writ, she was entitled, on the return to it, to give only the same advance to the day of being served with the writ, and to contend that it was a good return, to say she had not the custody of the child on the day of the service of the writ, nor since. On the face of the return, without going into the facts disclosed by herself, it was admitted that on the 8th of June she had the child, but that she had it not in nine months after. He would only ask, in the words of Lord Campbell, could such a return, in fairness or common sense, be considered anything but "equivocal," without using towards it the expression "prevaricating"? There was one circumstance which made this case really one in which it was particularly necessary for the court to announce the law; because, unless he mistook Miss Aylward's affidavit, she almost insisted upon the right of acting as she had done in the case of the children of mixed marriages. It was necessary to apprise her that she claims for herself, or for the institution of which she is the patroness, a right which the law did not give to any of her Majesty's subjects, and which her royal mistress herself neither has nor claimed. Under all the circumstances it appeared to him they were bound to set aside this return as contrary to law, insufficient in point of law, and unsatisfactory and evasive in point of fact. The necessary consequences of this decision would be, that an attachment must issue for the purpose of compelling this lady to come in, if the child were not produced, to answer personal interrogatories, and that it would be for the court, upon getting the answers to these interrogatories, to determine what further proceedings should be taken.

Mr. Curran said that Miss Aylward was quite willing to appear in court on any day their lordships might name, for the purpose of answering these interrogatories, but she could not produce the child.

The Chief Justice said they would award the attachment, but not to issue until this day, in order that the lady might have an opportunity of then appearing to give security that she would answer the interrogatories; but, if she did not then appear, the attachment would forthwith issue.

After some further discussion it was agreed by counsel, on the part of Miss Aylward, that she should appear this morning at the sitting of the court, to enter into recognizances to answer the interrogatories within four days, herself to be bound in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

THE OTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

In re Sherwoods, infants.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., informed the court that John O'Connor, against whom an attachment had issued in this case, was present in the custody of the tipstaff.

Some conversation ensued between counsel and the court as to the practice to be pursued in such a case, and it was finally arranged that O'Connor should be kept in custody in the City Marshalsea until he had found securities in £20 each, himself to be bound in £100, to answer the interrogatories which might be put to him within four days after their service.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Malcolmson v. O'Dea.

The question in this case, which has now occupied the court for several days in this term, and also upon former occasions, is as to the right of the public to fish in a portion of the river Shannou, near Limerick, comprising about five miles of the river, to which the plaintiff, Mr. Malcolmson, claims an exclusive and several fishery title. It may be remembered that the action was originally brought by him to assert a private right thus claimed by him, and was against the defendant, Mr. O'Dea, for trespass upon the said several fishery. O'Dea represents in the case the fishermen of Limerick, who are seriously interested. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, and counsel for the defendant, O'Dea, took exceptions to the charge of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, before whom the trial was had. The exceptions were overruled by the Court of Queen's Bench, and from this decision the present appeal was brought by the plaintiff in error.

Mr. Ryan was engaged in addressing the court during the greater portion of the day.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon was then heard in reply.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Ball.)

Walsh v. the London and North Western Railway Company.

The action in this case was brought against the railway company to recover compensation in damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, owing to the culpable neglect and want of proper care on the part of the defendants officials. The parties sued are the English Company trading by steam vessels from Dublin to Holyhead, in connexion with the railway from the latter harbour to London. The plaintiff alleges that on the 23rd December, 1859, he entered into a contract with their Dublin agent, at the offices, North Wall, for the conveyance of himself and a number of pigs, of which he was in charge, the property of two other parties, to Manchester, and he was travelling by the line when the accident happened for which he seeks damages.

Counsel, on his behalf, now applied to substitute the service of the summons and plaint upon Mr. Roberts, the Dublin agent.

His Lordship granted a conditional order.

Alexander v. Steele.

The application in this case was similar to the former; Mr. Falkiner, on the part of the plaintiff, seeking to substitute service upon Mr. F. J. G. Robinson, the defendant's Dublin agent. The plaintiff is a coal merchant in Belfast, and the defendant, Mr. Steele, M.P., the proprietor of several extensive collieries in Cumberland. The action is brought under a written contract entered into at Belfast, in October, 1858, between the plaintiff and a Mr. Miller, acting on Mr. Steele's behalf, and who, it appears, came over from England and undertook to deliver to the plaintiff a large quantity of coals at Belfast. This con tract, it a alleged, has been violated, and the action is accor dingly brought to recover on foot of the breach.

The Court made a similar order to that in previous case.

LANDED ESTATES COURT SALES—YESTERDAY.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In re the Estate of Michael Gleeson; William Vere Cruise, petitioner.

The fee simple of the lands of Erinagh, containing 48a. 2r. 11p.; nett yearly rental, £2 2s. 6d. Sold to Mr. Scott, in trust, for £1,055.

COUNTY KERRY.

Patrick M'Kenna owner; John Buster, petitioner.

Four houses in Bridge-street, Tralee; annual profit rent, £71. Sold to petitioner, for £1,250.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

In re the Estate of James Hickey, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—The house No. 30, Upper Dominick-street; profit rent, £21 a-year.

Lot 2—No. 69, Upper Gardiner-street; annual profit rent, £46.—Adjourned through insufficient bidding.

COUNTY TYRONE.

In re the Estate of James Marius M'Crane, owner and petitioner.

The lands of Drummood, containing 81a. 3r. 17p; estimated profit rent, £90 17s. 2d. Sold to James Coote Shuter, for £2,425.

COUNTY ARMAGH.

In re the Estate of Alexander Crother and others, owners; *ex parte* Robert M'Donnell, petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of the lands of Ballvallen, containing 153a. 2r. 17p.; nett profit rent, £75 16s 8d. Sold to Mr. Orr, for £2,700.

Lot 2—Containing 86a. 20r. 15p. of same lands. Sold to Mr. Riddell, in trust, for £700.

Lot 3—Ground and house in New-row; nett yearly rent, £34 17s. 1d. Sold to Mrs. Anne Wilson, for £155.

BELFAST.

In re the estate of Charles James and others owners, *ex parte* John Harte and others petitioners.

Ground and buildings in Upper Church-lane, containing 7r. 16p. Sold to Mr. Cowan, for £2,525.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Lynch.)

Mr. Phillips applied, on the part of Mr. Bramston Smith, to have the amount of his taxed costs to which he was declared entitled paid to him, and that sufficient of the fund in court should be allocated to pay the creditors.

Mr. Levy, on the part of Mr. Hunter, who was declared entitled to the surplus fund after the payment of the creditors, objected to Mr. Smith's being paid any portion of the fund until the result of an appeal or cause petition which he (Smith) threatened to proceed with was decided. He said it was giving Mr. Smith an immense advantage, to allow him any portion of the fund which Mr. Hunter was credited to. It was enabling Smith, with Hunter's money, to proceed with a further litigation.

Judge Lynch said he would not let Mr. Smith get his costs until he filed his cause petition.

Mr. Phillips said it would be filed in a few days.

Mr. Levy applied that a sum of money should be paid to Mr. Hunter, on foot of his costs and his claim, so as to enable him to meet the costs of the threatened litigation.

Mr. Phillips opposed the application; but, after some discussion,

His Lordship ordered Mr. Hunter to get £50.

AN AMERICAN STEAM CORVETTE.—The new steam corvette, Pawnee, now in course of completion at the Philadelphia Navy yard, is nearly ready for sea, and will make her first trial trip next week. The model of this beautiful vessel is both new and novel. She is much sharper than any United States vessel ever built, and instead of having dead rise, like all other vessels of war, the bilge is below the base line. Her chief dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length over all, 240 feet; on line of main deck, 233 feet; beam, 47 feet; displacement of load line, 10 feet; tons burthen, 1,533; indicated horse-power, 1,100, to be developed by two screws of 9½ feet in diameter each, with a pitch of 17 feet; when the engines make 60 revolutions, the propeller will make 120. There are two boilers, each of 24 feet front, 10 feet deep, 11 feet high, and have 280 square feet of grate surface, with 6,806 feet of heating surface. The machinery and boilers are made in a substantial manner, and weigh altogether 288 tons. Her armament consists of four Dahlgren shell guns; two of the four which she is to carry weigh, with their carriages, 11 tons each, and carry shells weighing 150lb.—"New York Courier and Inquirer."

A CURIOUS MUSICAL BOX.—At a conversazione of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland, held in Glasgow, on Tuesday evening, Mr. W. C. Shaw, Buchanan-street, exhibited a unique musical box, in the form of a gold snuff-box, which, when set a-going, attracted considerable attention. A little bird sprung out, moved about quite life-like, whistled a favourite tune, and then vanished out of sight, the lid shutting down upon it as at first. The mechanicism is in 400 pieces, and is of Swiss workmanship.—"Glasgow Herald." [A toy of this sort was shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851.]

THREATENED FRACAS IN CLONMEL.—On Tuesday, during the exhibition at the Horticultural Garden, Upper Johnson-street, a gallant officer of the 16th Regiment accidentally trod upon the rich flowing dress of a young lady, as he passed her on the crowded promenade. The "mal a pas" was observed by her father, who instantly demanded "satisfaction" or an apology, which being refused by the unconscious offender, led to high words between them, and threatened to wind up with the usual striking demonstrations. Luckily for the harmony of the fashionable assemblage, the friends of both parties interfered and procured a mutual explanation, which was deemed so thoroughly satisfactory by the belligerents, that they adjourned to the spacious marquee erected in the garden, and drowned the recollection of an unpleasant difference in a double glass of choice champagne.

The Italian princes appear inclined to fix their residence on the banks of the Lake of Constance. The Grand Duke Leopold has chosen the villa Leuchtenberg; his son, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, is to inhabit the villa Amsea, belonging to Prince Leopold of Bavaria; and the Duchess of Parma has rented a residence at Kreuzlingen, near Constance. The Duke of Modena is making preparations to leave Vienna for Hungary, where he possesses considerable property.

The *Ocean* of Cherbourg states that the Imperial yacht Aigle is about to proceed to Nice, there to await the orders of the Emperor.

General de Cambiaire has died at Nismes, from the injuries received when thrown from his horse at a review.

BRIBERY AND TREATING.—The total number of members of Parliament unseated for bribery and treating, from the Parliament beginning 1847-8 to the Parliament beginning, 1857 was 57, of whom 11 were unseated for treating, 21 for bribery, and 25 for bribery and treating combined. These cases of bribery and treating all occurred in boroughs. No members for counties were unseated for the above offences during the period.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

FRANCE.

The Emperor has decided on two military expeditions which are to set out, one from Algeria and the other from Senegal, to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expense.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says, that crime is fearfully increasing in Paris, and that an unusual number of murders have been committed during the last few months.

HUNGARY.

A letter from Pesth says, that the new letters patent of the Emperor of Austria are regarded by the Hungarians of as no value whatever. They contain nothing more than a vague promise, and it is felt that Austrian promises to do good are never realised. This is the unanimous opinion of the national party.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 25.—The "Official Gazette" promulgates the convention between Spain and England relative to the extradition of sailors.

The rumour that the Moorish plenipotentiaries have not sufficient authority to negociate has unfavourably influenced the public funds.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* gives a denial to this rumour. The same journal states that the Ministers are perfectly agreed as to the course to be pursued in the trial of Count de Montemolin.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 26.—Letters from Alexandria to 17th inst. do not mention anything of the reported illness of the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Panther, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 9 p.m. yesterday. Mails left for London at 10 p.m.

PRUSSIA.

The "Times," referring to the opinions expressed in a recent debate in the Prussian Chambers, says they tell us plainly that the only hope of safety left for Prussia and for Germany against France is the exclusion of Austria, the leadership of Prussia, and the union of Germany. Under that leadership such a union can only be accomplished by a resolution in a liberal sense. Prussia seems to have made up her mind as to the only way of escaping the threatened danger. Their Chambers energetically supported these views, and it is quite possible that we may, in a short time, see the focus of political interest removed from the South to the North of the Alps.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY.—The Montreal Ocean s.s Canadian arrived here, and landed the English and Scotch mails. She left Portland on the afternoon of the 14th.

The Prince Albert arrived out at St. John's on the morning of the 10th.

Morse's telegraph patent has been renewed for seven years.

VERA CRUZ, APRIL 1.—Miramon has not arrived at the capital.

The French Minister has been instructed to co-operate with the English Minister in bringing about an armistice.

Great excitement in Mexico city, from the taking of Miramon's steamers.

Great floods in the western county. Public works on the Ohio damaged to the extent of 50,000 dols. Central Ohio Railroad overflowed for miles. Many towns flooded, and buildings carried off.

Express train from St. Louis, for Chicago, on the night of the 12th, broke through Trestle Bridge, near Springfield; killed two men, and injured others.

MONTREAL, 14TH.—Navigation open on St. Lawrence and Lake Champlin. Steamers commence